The Hidden Treasure DISCOVERED BY THE SURVEYORS Schoolmaster.

Teaching and setting forth the most *exact* and *readiest* way that is practised in that ART or SCIENCE.

With the true measuring of *Woodland*, *Hils*, *Mountaines*, or what ever: And the best and readiest way for *dividing* of all LAND; With the measuring of TIMBER, square or round *Boords*, *Tables*, *Glasse*, &c. by Foot or Square.

Written by Sir RIC. BENET, and now revised and enlarged by *Tho. Norton*, Professor of the ART.

Printed at *London* by T. R.

THE EPISTLE to the READER.

Gentle READER:

THere are Arts and Sciences, the which are beneficiall both for a mans selfe, and also for his ffriends; for Man of all creatures, was not made for his owne end, but for the good of his friend or neighbours; so Artists are not onely

lovers of Arts, but are alſo liberall and free to impart that Art they have unto all, as his lovers and neighbours. As for the beſt Divines and Fathers of the Primitive Church, were not ſatisfied with framing to live and be godly themſelves, but left behinde them ſuch good principles that others reading their good works, doe not only grow to the ſame perfection of life and converſation, but rather exceed their predeceſſours. So likewiſe in Law, others have laboured for after ages: ſome in Phyſick, ſome in Muſicke, others in other Arts, as Aſtronomy, Geometry, every good man furthering thoſe Arts

the

the which doth beſt pleaſe him: but he doth beſt that doth not onely love and practiſe, but doth leave alſo behinde him a monu- memorjall of his good w[illegible] Country & Kingdom wh[illegible]e was borne and bred; fo[illegible]ntle Reader, among the r[illegible], preſent my good will unto my Countrey and Nation, as I am bound in duty to the general good of all: But now I am not ignorant, friendly Reader, that I ſhall not go ſcotfree from ſnar- ling curs, the which are like *Iſops* Dog in the Manger, that is, they will not doe good them- ſelves, nor yet let others; ſo I expect not to pleaſe all, no not

by many, nor doe I expect such hard fortune, being so publicke a friend to the Commonwealth, but that the courteous and well minded Reader, will accept of my honest intent and endeavours, conniving at what is faulty or erronious, and reserving to himselfe what is most worthy his observation. And to please the Captious, I neither seeke to doe, or care to give them any satisfaction; but to the intelligable and judicious Reader, I here present unto thee an ancient Peece of a good Authors writing; it is newly published to thy hand, and something more cleere for thy understanding

then formerly; it was with some things new, but pleasant and profitable; they concerne Geometry, of all the liberall Sciences is (except DIVINITY) the most to be commended; What Science is to be compared with it? for it is chiefe hand maid to DIVINITY, and indeed one of the chiefest; for all the rest of the Sciences, for the most part of them, have their Originall from GEOMETRY, as the theoricke of Musicke is Geometry, and put by weight and measure, and farewel physick; Law is Geometries chief rule, and Astronomy his chiefest worke or labour; and in measuring those Celestiall

Celeſtiall bodies, and the true underſtanding of thoſe Heavenly bodies would make a Hethen or an Atheiſt to beleeve that there is a God, for it maketh a good Aſtronimer to be very cautious and godly both in his life and converſation. Now friendly Reader concerning the ſubject we are to treat of, it is Geometry, and none of the inferiors of all Arts, for what rare buſineſſe hath been done by Geometry, the famous *Archimedes* cauſed his enemy *Marſellus* to ſit in a chair and turne a wheele, whereby he waied his Ship and men up out of the water and ſet them one the dry ground; is not your Ge-

ometry

ometry the builder of all your States, Caſtles and Forts, with other ſtrong Houlds : Ships, Gallies, nor other veſſels of ſingular great conſequence, neither is it to Land onely, but to water alſo beneficeall, for without that we could neither build; nether are theſe all the benefits wee reape by this Art, but things alſo above nature are made plaine by it; as for example, did not the Noble *Architus* make a Dove of wood to lift her ſelfe up, and to fly by Geometry: and did alſo the fore named *Archimedes* make an Inſtrument of Braſſe, wherein men might eaſily perceive the motions of the Planets, with o-

ther

ther things compriſed in the materiall ſpheare, and how to meaſure the altitude and height of all ſuch things as men may ſee and not come unto, and thoſe things alſo that lye plain, deepe, round, cornerwiſe, in length or breadth, belongeth to Geomitry; the which containeth in it divers kindes of meaſures, the firſt is called Altitude, to meaſure hight as the height of a Steeple, or Maſt; the ſecond is named Planimetry, that is, to meaſure a quantity after his height & bredth; the third is called Terremetry, that is, to meaſure a quantity after his length, breadth and deepneſſe; in this Science are certain quanti-

ties

ties, called Famous quantities, as a Finger or Palme, a Foot, a Cubit, a Pase, Perch, a Furlong and a Mile, with such other most needfull to be knowne. It were very tedious to expound all the termes of Art, with their parts, properties, utilities of Geometry; for notwithstanding there are many rare things done by Geomitry by weight and measure, as the seting of many things upon the center of gravity, and the finding out of the deceit of the Crowne, done by the famous man of Art *Archimedes*: wherefore I may well commend this famous and most noble Science to after ages, giving great com-

mendation

mendation to the lovers of these Arts, which are so good in them [illegible] and so beneficiall to the Common wealth, ; as how needfull is the Building of Ships, Castels, Forts, &c. the measuring of Land, being beneficiall to the Common wealth, and peaceable to the Land. I thought good by the intreaty of my friends to revive this small memory of Sir *Richard Benet*, not willing to hide the treasure that God hath inriched him withall, but rather more minding and labouring as the former good men did to encrease knowledg, and to inrich the Commonwealth, having [illegible] laying of the

Philo-

Philoſophers in memory, the more profitable a thing is, the more it ſhould be common, he hath (I ſay) compyled this ingenious and profitable Booke, for the common profit and uſe of every man, wherein is ſufficiently contained the perfect forme, and true meaſuring of Wood, Land, Hills and Mountaines whatſoever, or in what forme or quantity ſoever they ly. Alſo the dividing of one Acre of Wood, Land or more, from any other Acres. And of meaſuring of Timber ſquare or rouud, Boards, Tables, and Panes of Glaſſe by the foot ſquare; he hath furthermore ſo expreſſed

theſe

these intricate and hard poynts of Geomitry by Figures, Rules, and such open examples that every man applying his mind thierunto may without any great labor attaine to the perfect knowledge thereof. The increse of which knowledg I pray the Almighty to bestow on all those that love and practice this never enough to be commended Science.

T. N.

The Contents of this Booke.

How to make a true Foot in length and in breadth. page 2

Of two manner of Perches, the Woodland Perch, and the Fieldland Perch. p. 3

Of an Acre both of Woodland and Fieldland. p. 4

Of two manner of Instruments to measure Land withall. p. 6

How you shall view a peece of Land, and marke the fashion thereof to measure it. p. 7

Of diversity of Liues and Angles. p. 9

Of a peece of land equall in breadth on both the ends, and equall in the length on both sides. p. 15

Of a peece of land trianguled in all three sides equally. p. 21

Of

The Contents.

Of a peece of land partly trianguled. p. 23

Of another peece of land partly trianguled. p. 24

Of a peece of land diverſly trianguled in manner of the halfe part of a quadraunt. p. 25

Of another peece of land diverſly trianguled, like to the faſhion of an Harpe. p. 27

Of a peece of land in all four ſides equally ſquare withtwo flat angles, and two ſharp angles. p. 29

Of a peece of land in four ſides partly ſquare. p. 30

Of another peece of land in the four ſides partly ſquar. p. 31

Of another peece of land in four ſides partly ſquare. p. 33

Of another peece of land in the four ſides partly ſquare. p. 34

Of a peece of land in all four ſides diverſly ſquare. p. 36

Of another peece of land all four ſides diverſly

diverſly ſquare. p. 38
Of divers other ſquare perches of land, in all four ſides diverſly ſquare. p. 43
Of a peece of land in many ſides diverſly ſquare. p. 44
Of a peec of land in divers ſides ſquare, and in ſome ſides indented. p. 45
Of other figures to be divided partly into triangles, and partly into other faſhions. p. 47
Of a peece of land lying in divers faſhions. p. 48
Of a peec of wood-land, growing, having many ſides diverſly angled. p. 49
Of a peece of land in five ſides equally ſqaare, with five obtuce angles .p 51
Of a peeee of land in ſix ſides equally ſquare, with ſix flat angles. p. 52
Of a peece of land in ſeven, eight, nine or ten ſides equally ſquare. p. 54
Of a peece of land all round without any ſquare ſide. p. 56
Of a peece of land halfe round, like to the faſhion of a Bowle. p. 57

Of a peece of land more then halfe round. p. 59

Of a peece of land leſſe then the halfe part of a whole round. p. 61

Of a peece of land leſſe then halfe round on both ſides. p. 64

Of a peece of land that is plaine one both ſides, and halfe a round at both endes. p. 66

To meaſure a Mountaine or an Hill, having the two aſcences on both ſids, from the foot to the top of equall diſtance and meaſure. p. 67

Of an Hill or Mountaine having the head, the midle, and the foot of divers circuits of meaſures. p. 69

Of an Hill or Mountaine that is not of equall meaſure in the aſcences, neither in the circuits. p. 71

Of the meaſuring of a peece of land lying in a valley, incloſed round about with a Mountaine or an Hill. p. 73

Of a valley that is neither of equal meaſure in the decences, neither in the circuits.

cuits. p. 75
Of one manner of way to count and ſum the number of Acres contained within any meaſure. p. 77
Of the turning of Pounds into Markes or Acres. p. 80
A Table to acount Perches, Day works Rods, &c. by Money; as one penny makes a Perch, foure pence maks one day worke, ſix dayes worke two ſhillings, &c. p. 82 to 88
A Table how to finde any Triangles, Square, Right-anguled Figure, &c. p. 92 to 146
Of another way of ſumming Meaſures into Acres. p. 147
To know the reaſon of the rule. p. 148
To meaſure Timber or Stone, in length, breadth, and depth, by the foot ſquare. p. 151
Of a peece of Timber in four ſides partly ſquare. p. 152
Of a peece of Timber in three ſides equally ſquare. p. 155

Of

The Contenus.

Of a peece of Timber in three sides partly or diversly square, with one plaine Angle. p. 157

Of a peece of Timber in five sides equally square. p. 159

Of a peece of round Timber without any square sides. p. 161

A Table of the Square and Cube Root. p. 163

The use of the Table of the Square and Cube Root. p. 167

THE

THE SURVEYORS SCHOOLMASTER FOR MEASVRING OF LANDS.

AND first before we goe to Measure, I thinke it not amisse to fit our selves with a Measure; the which from antiquity hath been divers; as from Barley-corns, for in ancient Authors we finde that three Barley-cornes laid in length maketh an Inch, and five being laid broad wayes; and twelve Inches maketh one foot, and three foot

maketh one Yard; and five foot a Geometricall Pace: sixteen feet and a halfe or five yards and a half maketh a Pearch or Poole, or Loodg, or Rod; and four Pearches maketh one day worke, and ten day worke maketh one Rood; foure Rood maketh an Acre.

There are also a great many other sorts of Measures, the which are not necessary for our use, as Palme, or Shaphnet, a Fadam, a Furlong, the which is all one with our Rood, and eight of them maketh one Mile. There are many other Measures both here in *England* and also in other Countries, according unto their ancient Customes; but they have their first originall from the first principles, as from Barley-cornes.

How to make a true Foot in length and in breadth.

A Foot containeth twelve inches in length, and a foot square in measuring

ring of Lands, or any other thing by the length and breadth onely, containeth in it 144. inches and a halfe. If a foot containe 144. inches in the ſquare; then ſhall the half of that ſquare foot be 72. and the quarter 36. A foot ſquare containeth in it 72. inches: a quarter of a foot ſquare containeth in it 36. inches. But in meaſuring of timber or ſtone, or any other thing by the length, breadth and depth, a foot ſquare containeth in it 117. and 28. inches.

Of two manner of Perches, the Woodland Perch, and the Fieldland Perch.

BEcauſe Woodland and Fieldland be not meaſured with Perches of like and equall length; therfore ye ſhall underſtand that Lands in the field is meaſured moſt commonly with a Perch or Pole of ſixteen foot and a half in length. But in ſome places the Land Perch is longer and in ſome places ſhorter, after

the cuſtome there uſed. The Woodland Perch is commonly eighteene foot in length; but iu ſome places it is longer, after the cuſtom thete uſed. The Woodland Perch of eighteene foot in length ſquare, containeth in it 324. foot; halfe of this Pearch ſquare, containeth in it 324. foot; halfe of this perch ſquare containeth in it one hundred forty two foot; a quarter of this Perch ſquare, containeth in it 81. foot.

Of an Acre both of Woodland and Fieldland.

AN Acre both of Woodland and alſo of Fieldland is alwayes forty Perches in length, and foure Perches in breadth; although an Acre of Wood-land be more in quantity then is an Acre of Field-land; becauſe the Perch of Wood-land is longer than is the Perch of Field-land, as is afore expreſſed. An Acre cannot lightly be reduced

duced into a ſquare, except you ſhould adde to ſome part above the true quantity of an Acre, or elſe take away ſome part from the true quantity of an Acre. Nevertheleſſe, after mine accounting (as neer as I can ſeach the truth, in this behalfe) an Acre of Wood-land ſquare is on every ſide twelve Perches and di. two foot, eight inches, and one quarter of an inch. An Acre containeth in it one hundred and nine Perches: an halfe Acre containeth it it fourſcore Perches: the quarter of an acre (otherwiſe called one Rood) containeth in it forty dayworks: a daywork containeth in it four Perches. For likewiſe as a Marke of money containeth in it one hundred & forty pence, ſo doth an Acre containe in it one hundred and forty Perches. And likewiſe as a Marke of money doth containe in it forty groats, ſo doth an Acre containe in it forty dayworks. And as a groat doth contain in it four pence, ſo doth a daywork containe in it four Perches.

Of two manner of Inſtruments to meaſure Land withall.

METers of Land for the moſt part, doe uſe to mete Land with a Pole made of Wood, containing in it the length onely of one Perch; the which is a very true and perfect way of meting, but it is much laborious and not ſpeedy to mete therewith a great quantity of Land in ſhort time. And alſo it is very tedious to marke truely a great number of Perches in meting of them one after another. Therefore ſome men doe uſe (and beſt) for the more expedition and ſpeed, to mete with a little Chaine or Cord, or a Line, containing in it five Perches in length, which Line or Chain foure times laid in length, doth make twenty Perches.

This manner of meting with a Line hath been uſed long time before; for the Prophet *Zachary* ſaith in his ſecond chap-

chapter, that when he lift up his eyes, he ſaw a man bearing a mering line in his hand; and when the Prophet asked the queſtion of him, whether he went, this man anſwered the Prophet, that he went to mete *Jeruſalem*, to know how much the length and bredth of it was But becauſe a Cord or a Line by drawing it upon the ground, will ſometime ſhrink andwax ſhorter, if it take wet, and ſometimes ſtretch longer by long drying; therefore it ſhall be neceſſary, to ſeer it in hot Wax and Roſyn, that it may keep at all times his true length.

How you ſhall view a peece of Land, and marke the faſhion thereof to meaſure it.

WHen you ſhall meaſure a peece of any manner of Land, you ſhal go about the bounds of it once or twice; and conſider well by viewing of it, whether you may meaſure it in one parceſl whole together, or elſe in two, or many parcels;

parcels; for ſome manner of Land lyeth in ſuch divers faſhions, that it muſt needs be meaſured in divers parcels, each one by themſelves.

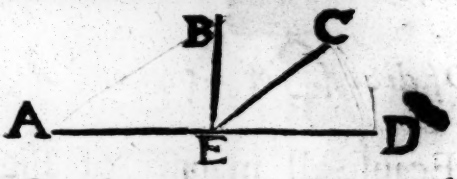
Therefore when it may be meaſured in one parcell together, then ſhall you looke wiſely, which way you may caſt it into foure ſides, and then you muſt meaſure every ſide by it ſelfe; and marke diligently in writing, or elſe ſcore upon a ſquare ſticke the numbers of Perches of every one of the ſame ſides by themſelves; and then ſum them together, as yee ſhall ſee hereafter. But when a peece of Land muſt be divided into divers parcels, and muſt be mered each one by themſelves, then you ſhall conſider well in how many parcels, and in what manner faſhions they muſt be beſt divided into, that you may meaſure every one of them after their divers faſhions; for divers faſhions of Land be diverſly meaſured, as ye ſhal plainly perceive by divers Figures following.

Of

Of diverſity of Lines and Angles.

BEcauſe all manner of Figures be made of Lines and Angles, therfore it ſhall be expedient firſt to know the diverſity of them: for they make great differences in the making of Meaſures. Therfore note that there are three manner of Lines, and three times three manner of Angles. As for the Lines they are theſe; an horizontall Line, as A. D. a perpendicular Line, as B. E. a diagoniall Line, as C. E. A perpendicular line is ſuch a line that falleth upon an horizantall line, not declining to either end, but making the angles equall on both ſides. Now the Diagoniall line, is that line that falleth not perpendicular upon an horizantall line, but falleth diagoniall, making of like angles on either ſide, and alſo declining to the one, and reclining from the other, as ſhall be expreſſed in a ſcheame.

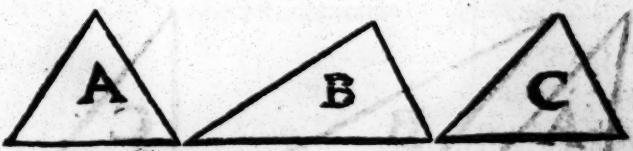
And



And as for the angles, they are here very well demonſtrated to be known, as AEB and BED. where the angle on both the ſides are equall, the line BE. not declining either to A or to D. therefore are the angles AEB. and BED. each of them equall and right angles. Now the oblike angle is the angle AEC. the line C. not falling perpendicularly upon the horizentall line AD. but doth make two oblike angles, as AEC. the obtuce angle, by reaſon that the line EC. doth recline from A towards D. and maketh the accute angle CED. by reaſon that the line CE doth decline to D. *Euclid.* 1. *Defi.* 2. Here alſo is to be noted what an angle is: an angle is a ſurfaſe or peece contained between three lines, and is either right lined, as A. or ſpherieall lines, as B or C. or a nicked, as the triangle D.

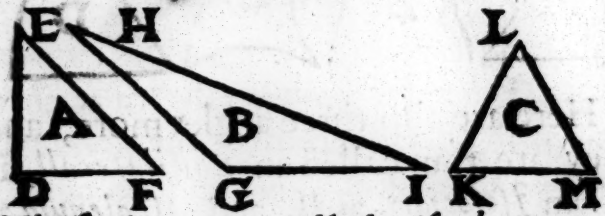
Here-

Here are alſo three angles more, and they are thus called an *Equilaterall*, as A. an *Iſoſocitis*, as B. and *Aſcalenum* as C. Now for the two later triangles, the *Iſoſocilis* and the *Aſcalenum*, there are three ſorts, as ſhall hereafter be ſhewed in skeame.

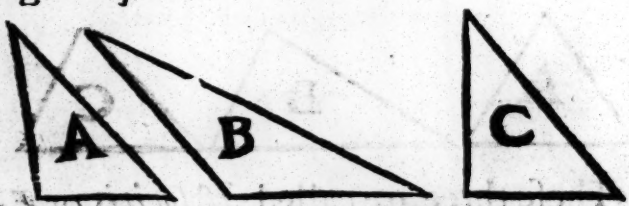


Theſe three are called *Iſoſocitis* or *Equicentiall*; and theſe have alwayes two ſides and two angles alwayes equall, as the right angle A. hath two ſides equal, as ED. and DF. ſo likewiſe hath the obtuce angle B. the two ſides HG. and GI. of equall length, and alſo the acure angle C. hath his two ſides L. K. and L. M. equall,

equall, now is A. a right angle, B. an abtuce, and C. an accute.



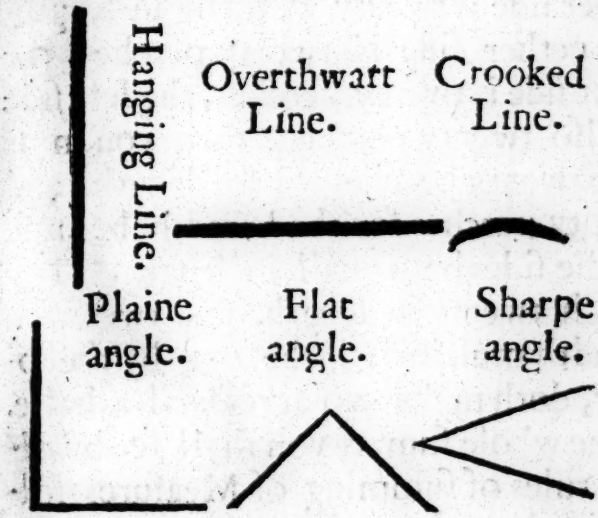
Theſe three are called *Aſcalenum*, as A. a right angled *Aſcalenum*, B. an obtuce, and C. an acute *Aſcalenum*; and is ſo called becauſe it hath neither ſides nor angles equall.



Therefore you ſhall diligently note, that there are three manner of Lines, and three manner of Angles. Of lines, one is a ſtraight line hanging; the ſecond is, a ſtraight line overthwart; the third, is a crooked line hanging, or els overthwart. Of angles, one is a plaine angle, like to

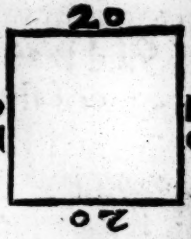
ſecond

one of the angles of a foure ſquare; the ſecond is a flat angle, like to one of the angles of five or ſix ſquare, or more. The third and laſt, is a ſharpe angle, like to one of the angles of a triangle, or three ſquare. The which lines and angles be theſe that follow.



Hereafter follow divers Figures, of divers faſhions of Land: and firſt of a peece of Land equally ſquare in all the foure ſides, with foure plaine angles.

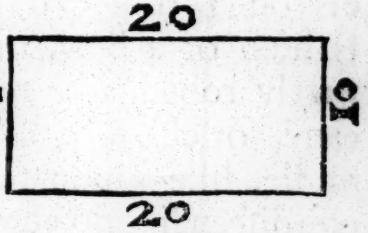
If



If a peece of Land be equally ſquare in all his foure ſides, having foure plaine angles, like this preſent Figure, and Perches upon every ſide of equall number, as in this example. The upper ſide is twenty Perches in length, the nether ſide is twenty perches, the right ſide is twenty perches, the left ſide is alſo twenty perches: then you muſt take twenty perches for the length, and twenty perches for the breadth, becauſe all the ſides be equall in length. The which twenty in length, and twenty in breadth multiplyed the one by the other, doth make two acres and a halfe, in the whole ſum, as you ſhall ſee by divers rules of ſumming of Meaſures following hereafter.

Of

Of a peece of Land equall in breadth at both the ends, and equall in length on both ſides.



IF a peece of Land be equal in breadth at both ends, and equall in length on both ſides, with foure plaine angles, like to this preſent Figure. As in this example, the upper ſide is twenty perches in length, the nether ſide is twenty perches in length, the right end is ten perches in breadth, and the left end is ten perches in breadth; then you muſt take twenty perches for the length, and ten perches for the breadth of this Land; the which twenty multiplyed by ten, make one acre and one rood. Likewiſe in all other manner of formes and faſhions of Land, whether they be in three ſides equally

[illegible]trian-

trianguled, or els partly trianguled, or els diverſly in manner of an Harp trianguled, or els in 4. ſides partly ſquare, or els in all 4. ſides divirſly ſquare, or els in 5. or 6. or more ſides equally ſquare, or els round, or els parrly round, like to a faſhion of a bow, or els in two ſides partly round, like to the faſhion of an egge, or elſe it be mounting up in the midle, like a mountaine or an hill, or elſe diſcending downward, like to a valley, as hereafter ſhall appear by diveſe examples of diverſe figures; yet that manner of Land, muſt needs by ſome manner of reaſon be brought to one certaine length, and one certaine breadth, or elſe it cannot be ſummed to the true number of acres, and other odde quantities, as after ſhall appear. But ſome men that be ignorant, and not expert in this manner of meaſuring and counting, they will mete a pece of land round about of what forme or faſhion ſo ever it be, and will caſt the whole number of perches

of

of all the ſides together. And then they will divide that whole number of perches into foure equall parts, of the which they will take one part for the lengh, and one other of them for the breadth. But in this manner of counting, they be greatly deceived, as it ſhall be proved by this laſt example before, where the right and left ends, every one be 10. perches in breadth, the higher and the lower ſides be every one 20. perches in the length. Theſe four ſides laid all togerher, doe make 60. perches in the whole ſum. Then if ye devide this whole number into 4. equall parts, every part is 15. perches in length. Therefore if ye take 15. perches for the length, and 15. alſo for the bredth of that peece of Land, after this manner of counting, they doe make in the whole ſum one acre, one rood ſix day workes, and one perch.

But this ſum is falſe, for it is more then the true content of it, as doth appear

pear by the length and bredth (as they doe ſtand, in this foreſaid figure. For 20. perches in length, and 10. perches in bredth, doe make but an acre, and rood. Another example, the higher ſide is 40. perches, the lower ſide is 30. perches, the right ſide is 20. and the left ſide is 10. perches.

All theſe numbers of perches laid together, doe make an hundred perches. Divide them into four equall parts, and every part maketh five and twenty perches: then take five and twenty perches for the length, and five and twenty for the breadth; and this length and bredth of perches doth make in the whole ſum (after this accounting) three acres, three roods, ſix day workes, and one perch. The which ſum is falſe, as ye ſhall prove by caſting of every two contrary ſides together. The which divided into two halfes doth make thirty five perches for the length, and fifteen for the bredth. For theſe numbers of perches in length

and

and bredth doe make but three acres, one rood, one day worke, and one perch. Therefore ye ſhall not uſe that manner of counting by caſting the whole number of all the ſides into four equall parts, and by taking one part of them for the length, and one other for the bredth, becauſe it is falſe. But ye ſhall caſt every two contrary ſides together, and then take the halfe part of two of them for the length, and the halfe of other two of them for the bredth of the land; as ye ſhall ſee plainely here after in the figure diverſly ſquare.

Or elſe in ſuch manner figures diuerſly ſquare, ye ſhall uſe another way better, as in the ſame place doth plainly follow.

There is the ſame example laid down

to your view in lines, as the diagram A. B. C. D. where the baſe line A. B. is forty, whoſe halfe is twenty; that being multiplyed by the Perpendiculer C. E. being nineteen, maketh three hundred and eighty; then the line A. C. being eight and thirty, the halfe of that is nineteen, and that being multiplyed by the Perpendiculer F. D. 7 ¼. there will come one hundred forty and ſeven, the which being added to the former, three hundred and eighty, will make in the whole five hnndred twenty and ſeven, which doth make three Acres, one rood, one day worke, and three perches, the which is the firmer truth.

Here followeth one example more as the diagram A. B. C. D. the line A. B. is forty, the line B. C. is five and twenty,

C. D.

C. D. five and thirty, and D. A. ſeven and twenty; now the diagonall or baſe line, to this Trapetia or four ſided figure is A. C. and is fifty, the halfe of five and twenty, that being multiplyed by the two Perpendiculers B.E. twenty, and D. F. nineteen, the which being added together make nine and thirty; now multiply this nine and twenty by five and twenty, the halfe of the baſe, and there will come nine hundred ſeventy five perches which is ſix acres, no rod, three day work and three perches, which is moſt true; this manner of meaſuring muſt be uſed in the next enſuing diagrams and many others.

Of a peece of Land trianguled in all three ſides equally.

But when you can not caſt a peece of Land into four ſides, becauſe it is trianguled, having all three ſides of an equall length, like to this peſent figure,

gure, then ye ſhall meaſure from one of the angles to the middle of the contrary ſide, as doth appear by the line through the midle of the ſame figure. And take the number of perches of the meaſur for the length. And then take halfe the number of perches of a whole ſide, for the bredth, as this example. The three ſides every one is twenty perches, the midle line from the midle of the lower ſide to the higher angle, is ſeventeen perches and an halfe. Then take the number of perches of the midle line for the length, the which is ſeventeen perches and an halfe. Afterward take halfe the number of perches of the longer ſide, the which is ten for the breadth. Then multiply ſeventeen and an halfe by ten and it maketh an hundeed twenty five perches, the which maketh one acre three day works and three perches.

Of

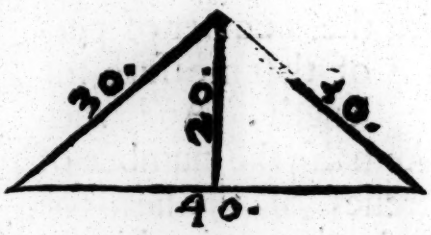
Of a peece of Land partly trianguled.

AND when a peece of Land is partly trianguled, having the two ſides of like length, and the head ſhorter in breadth, like to this preſent figure. Then ye ſhall meaſure from the foot to the midle of the head, as doth appear by the middle line in this ſame figure. And take the number of perches of that meaſure for the length. And then take halfe the number of perches of the head for the bredth, as in this example.

The higher ſide is ſixteen perches, the right and left ſides every one is thirty perches, and the line in the middeſt from the foot to the midle of the head is thrity nine perches. Then take the halfe number of perches of the head,

the which is eight for the breadth, and the number of perches from the foot to the middeſt of the head, the which is twenty nine for the length, & then multiply twenty nine by eight, and it maketh one acre, one rood, and eight day workes.

Of another peece of Land partly trianguled.

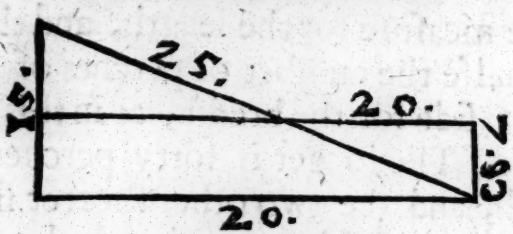


AND if a peec of land be partly trianguled, having the one ſide longer, and the two other ſides ſhorter of like lengths, like to this preſent figure, then ye ſhall meaſure from the midle of the longer ſide to the flat angle on the contrary ſide, as doth appear by the midle line in the ſame figure. And take the number of perches of

of the measure for the length, and then take halfe the number of perches of the longer side for the bredth, as in this example. The longer is forty percher in length, and the two other shorter sides every one is thirty perches in length, and the distance between the midle of the longer side and the flat angle is twenty perches in length. Then take the number of perches betweene the middest of the longer side, and the flat angle, the which is twenty for the length, and the halfe number of perches for the longer side, the which is also twenty for the bredth. Then multiply twenty by twenty, and it maketh two acres and a halfe.

Of a peece of Land diversly trianguled, in manner of the halfe part of a quadraunt.

ALso when a peece of Land is diversly trianguled, in manner of the half part

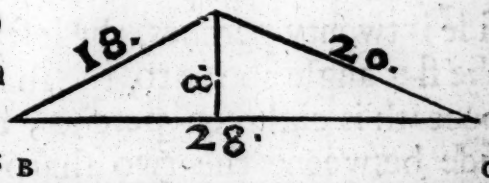


part of a quadraunt, having one plaine agle, and the other two ſharpe angles, like to this preſent figuer. Then ye ſhall meaſure from the plaine angle on the left ſide, to the ſharp angle on the right ſide, and take the number of perches of the meaſure for the length, afterward ye ſhall meaſure from the plaine angle to the ſharp angle on the left ſide, and take the halfe part of the meaſure for the breadth, as in this example. The higher ſide between the two ſharp angles is twenty five percher, the lower ſide from the plaine angle to the ſharp angle on the right ſide is twenty perches, and the head on the left ſide is fifteen perches. Then take the number of perches for the head on the left ſide, the which is ſeven and a halfe for the

breadth

breadth. Then multiply twenty by ſeven & a half, and it maketh three roods, ſeven day workes and two perches.

Of another peece of Land diverſly trianguled like to the faſhion of an harpe.



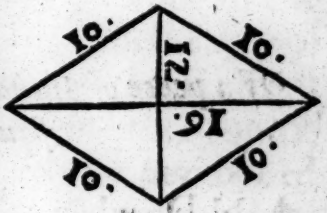
AND when a peeece of Land is diverſly tiranguled in manner of an harp, having one flat angle, and the other two ſharp angles, like this preſent figure; then ye ſhall meaſure from the ſharp angle on the left ſide, to the ſharp angle on the right ſide, and take the number of perches of that meaſure for the length; afterward ye ſhal meaſur from the right angle on the higher ſide with a Perpendiculer line to the back line eight and twenty, making on that line two right angled figures, the one o

the right hand, the other on the left equiangled in the point eight and twenty, with the Perpendiculer and the baſe on either ſide; and take the halfe part of the meaſure of the Perpendiculer line for the breadth, as in this example.

The right ſide, from the flat angle above, to the ſharp angle on the right ſide is twenty perches, the left ſide from the flat angle above to the ſharpe angle beneath is eighteen perches, the lower ſide betweene the two ſharp angles is eight and twenty perches, and the hanging line between the flat angle above, and the nether ſide is eight perches. Then take the number of perches of the lower ſide, the which is eighteen for the length and the halfe number of perches of the hanging line, the which is four for the breadth. Then multiply eight and twenty by four, and it maketh halfe an acre and eight day works.

Of

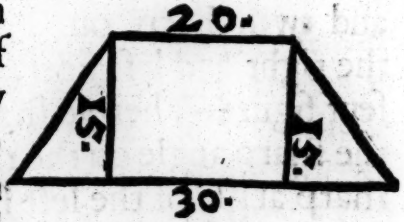
Of a peece of Land in all four ſides equally ſquare with two flat angles, and two ſharpe angles.



IF a peece of land be in all four ſids equally ſquare, with two obtuce angles above and beneath, and two ſharp on the right and left ſides, like to this preſent figure. Then ye ſhall meaſure from the ſharp angle on the right ſide, to the ſharp angle of the left ſide, and take the number of perches of that meaſure, for the length. Afterward ye ſhall meaſure from the flat angle above to the flat angle beneath, and take the halfe part of that meaſure for the bredth, as in this example: The diſtance betweene the two ſharp angles is ſixteen perches, and the diſtance betweene the two flat angles is twelve perches. Then take ſixteen for the

the length, and the halfe part of the other measure, the which is six for the breadth. Afterward multiply sixteen by six, and it commeth to halfe an acre, and four day works.

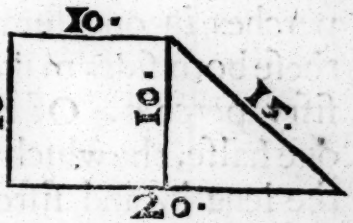
Of a peece of Land in four sides partly square.



AND when a peece of land is partly square with two plaine angles on the left side, and one obtuce, and one other sharp angle on the right side, like to this present figure the which is of like breadth between the obtuce angle above and the contrary side of the same figure beneath, as is the breadth between the two plaine angles on the left side of the same figure. Then in the example of this figure,

gure, ye ſhall take the number of perches, they be between the two plain angles, on the left ſide for the breadth, the which is ten; and afterward ye ſhall lay the upper and the nether ſides together, the which make thirty perches in the whole number. Of the which take the halfe number of perches, the which is fifteen for the length, and then multiply fifteen perches by the number of ten, and that number ſo multiplyed maketh three roods, ſix day workes, and two perches.

Of annother peece of Land in the four ſides partly ſquare.



ALſo when a peece of Land is partly ſquare, like to this preſent figure, with two obtuce angles on the higher ſide, and

two

two ſharp angles on the longer ſide, having like diſtance from both obtuce angles about, to the contrary ſide beneth; then ye ſhall take the number of perches between the higher and lower ſides for the bredth, as doth appear by the lines in the ſame. Afterward ye ſhall lay the higher and the lower ſides together, and take halfe the number of perches, of theſe two ſides for the length, as in this example.

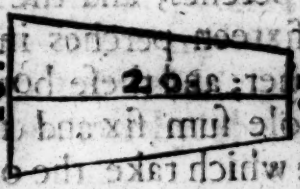
The diſtance between the flat angles at both ends, and the contrary ſide of the figure is fifteen perches, therefore take fifteen for the breadth. Then lay the higher ſide, the which is twenty perches, and the nether ſide, the which is thirty perches in one ſum both together, and theſe both ſides make in the whole ſum, fifty perches. Of the which take the one halfe, the which five and twenty for the length, and fifteen for the breadth, the which length multiplyed by the breadth maketh in the whole ſumme

two

two acres, one rood, four day workes and three perches.

Of another peece of Land in the four sides partly square.

AND when a peece of land is in four sides partly square like to this present

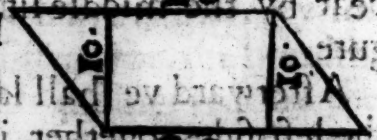


figure, having two obtuce angles on the right side, and two sharp angles on the left side, having like distance from both the obtuce angles to the right side, to the line on the left side, then ye shall take the number of perches between the lines on the right and left sides of the figure for the length, as doth appear by the middle line in the same figure.

Afterward ye shall lay both right and the left sides together, in one number of perches, and then divide out halfe the

number of perches, of those two sides for the breadth, as in this example. The distance between the right and the left side is twenty perches in length, therefore take twenty perches for the length; Then lay the the right side, the which is ten perches, and the left side the which is sixteen perches in one sum both together; and these both sides make in the whole sum six and twenty perches, of the which take the one halfe, the which is thirteen for the breadth, and twenty for the length. Then multiply twenty by thirteen, and it maketh in the whole sum one acre and a halfe.

Of another peece of Land in the four sides partly square.



ALso when a peece of land is in foure sides partely square, when one obtuce

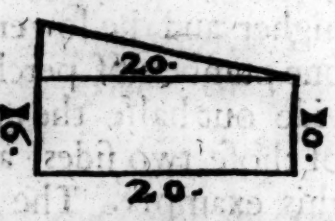
angle and one sharp angle on the right side, and one sharp angle and one obtuce angle on the left side, like to this present figure having like distance at both ends from the obtuce angles, the lines on the contrary sides, then ye shall take the number of perches between either of the obtuce angles, and the line on the contrary side for the breadth, as it appeareth by the two lines in it.

Afterward ye shall lay both the higher and the lower sides together in one number of perches. And then divide out halfe the number of perches of those two sides, as for the length in this example. The distance from either of the obtuce angles, to the line on the contrary side is ten perches, the which is the shorter side. Therefor take ten perches for the breadth.

Then lay the upper side, the which is twenty peaches, and the nether side the which is also twenty perches in one

ſum both together. And theſe both ſides make in the whole ſum forty perches. Of the which ſum, take the one halfe, the which is twenty perches for the length, and ten for the breadth. Then multiply twenty by ten and it maketh in the whole ſum one acre, and one rood.

Of a peece of Land in all four ſides diverſly ſquare.



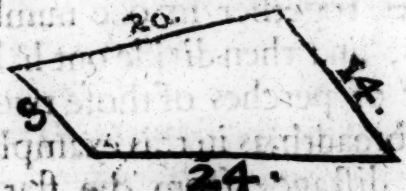
But when a peece of land is in all four ſids diverſly ſquare, with one obtuce angle, and one right angle on the right ſide, and one ſharp angle, and one right augle on the left ſide, like to this preſent figure, having like diſtance between the obtuce angle on the right ſide to the line on the left ſide, as is between the two plaine angles on the nether

ther ſide. Then ye ſhall take the number of perches betwen the flat angle on the right ſide, and the line on the left ſide of this figure for the length, as doth appeare by the line in it. Afterward ye ſhall lay both the right & the left ſides together in one number of perches, and then divide out halfe the number of perches of thoſe two ſides for the breadth, as in this example.

The diſtance from the flat angle on the right ſide, to the line on the left ſide is twenty perches, the which is the longer ſide, therefore take the number of perches of that meaſure, the which is twenty for the length. Afterward lay the right ſide, the which is ten perches, and the left ſide, the which is ſixteen perches in one ſum both together, and theſe both ſides make in the whole ſum ſix and twenty perches, of the which take the one halfe, the which is thirteen for the breadth, and twenty for the length. Then multiply twenty by

thirteen, and it maketh in the whole sum one acre two roods.

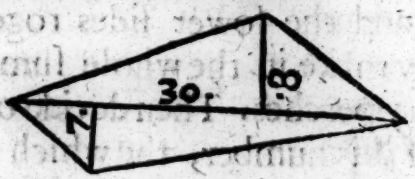
Of annother peece of and Lin all four sides diversly squire.



ALso when the four sides of a peece of Land every one of them be of diverse numbers of perches, with one obtuce and one sharpe angle on the right side, and also one obtuce and annother sharp angle on the left side, like to this present figure, keeping no like distance between any of the contrary sides, as in this example, and the higher side is twenty perches in length, the lower side is four and twenty perches, the right side is fourteen perches, and the left side is eight perches in length.

Then some men would lay both the contrary sides each two together, and take the one halfe of every two, the more for the length, and the lesse for the breadth, as in this example. Lay the higher and the lower sides together, and they make in the whole sum foure and forty perches. Then devide out the halfe of this number, the which is two and twenty for the length. Afterward lay the right and the left sids together, and they make two and twenty perches in the whole sum. And devide out also the halfe part of the number, the which is eleven for the breadth. Then take the more number of these two the which is two and twenty for the length, & the lesse number, the which is eleven for the breadth. Then multiply two and twenty by eleven, and it maketh one acre and a halfe, and two perches. But this manner of measuring of such a peece of Land pleaseth me not, for it maketh more Land then is contained

in this manner of figure. Therefore ye shall deyide such a peece of Land from the two contrary angles into two parts, like to that division, as doth appear by the line in the same figure.



AND take the number of perches of the line for the length. And then ye shall meatue from the two other angles to the middle line with plaine angles, and lay the two halves of these two lines togethes for the bredth, as in this example. The distance between the two sharp angles of this figure is thirty perches in length, and the line from the obtuce angle on the right side, to the middle line right anguled is eight perches, and the line from the obtuce angle on the left side to the said longer line right anguled is six

perches. Then take the number of perches of the middle line, the which is thirty perches for the length, and the halfe part of the other two lines, the which is ſeven perches for the breadth. Then multiply thirty by ſeven and it maketh one acre, one rood, two day workes, two perches. Whereby ye may perceive well that in ſuch a peece of Land that is diverſly ſquare in all four ſides, without any right angle, or in any other like, ye ſhall never lay both the two contrary ſides together, and take the halfes of them, one for the length, and the other for the breadth; for that manner of ſumming of any peece of Land is not true but in ſome manner of ſquare Land, and eſpecially where there is any right angle, ye ſhall lay one, but not both of the two contrary ſides together, and take the halfe number of them ſometime for the breadth, and ſometime for the length, as the faſhion and quantity of the land

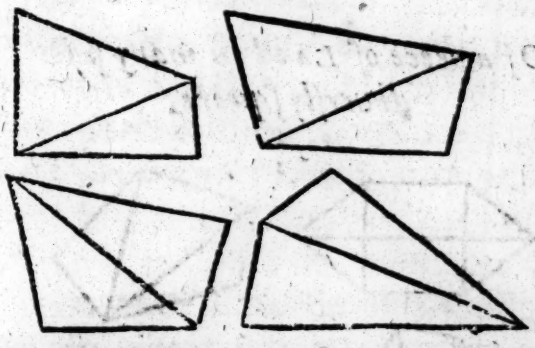
ſhall

shall require, the which ye have seen in diverse square figures before, in this manner of figures diversly four square is to be noted great diversity of quantities of measures. For the blunter that the obtuce angles, and the sharper that the sharp angles be, the lesse quantity must needs be in such manner of figures. And on the contrary wise, the sharper that the obtuce angles be, and the blunter that the sharp angles be, the more quantity must needs be in the same figures. For although the foure sides doe alwayes c ntaine and keepe every one their lengthes, yet the more or lesse distance that is between the contrary angles, the more or lesse measure doth it cause to be within the same figure. Therefore ye may not cast the contrary sides by the halfes, as most Common meters doe use: But ye shall divide such manner of figures into two fields in manner of triangles, as is before expressed. And measure

them

them as doth appeare by the lines in their foresaid figure. This is of speciall use, and well to be noted.

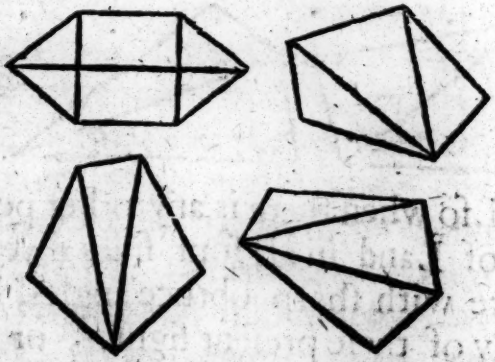
Of diverse other square perches of Land, in all foure sides diversly square.



ALso when there is any other peece of Land in all four sides diversly square with sharp obtuce angles, like to any of these present figures, or any other like, then ye shall never take the halves of any, of both the contrary sides of them for their length or breadth, because ye cannot measure truely

truely any of them in one peece wholly together. But ye muſt divide every one of them into two partyes in ſuch manner of diviſion as doth appeare by the lines within the ſame. And then meaſure every parcell thereof after his faſhion, as ye have ſeen plainly before in the figures of triangles.

Of a peece of Land in many ſides diverſly ſquare.

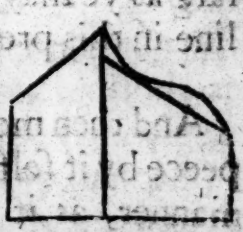


AND when a peece of Land is in many ſides, diverſly ſquare, like to any of theſe preſent figurs or any other like,

like, then ye ſhall devide it into many parts by ſuch like diviſions as doth appeare by the lines in the ſame figure, becauſe none of them may be mered in one peece all togeather. And then ye ſhall meaſure every parcell thereof by it ſelfe, after the manner of triangles of that faſhion, equally, partly, or els diverſly trianguled, as ye have ſeen in diverſe figures before.

Of a peece of Land in diverſe ſides ſquare, and in ſome ſides indented.

IF a peece of Land be in diverſe ſides ſquare & ſome of them be indented, like this preſent figure, then ye ſhall devide out one ſquare part of it, the which ye may doe moſt conveniently like to ſuch manner of deviſion, ſo as it doth appeare in the middle line within the ſame



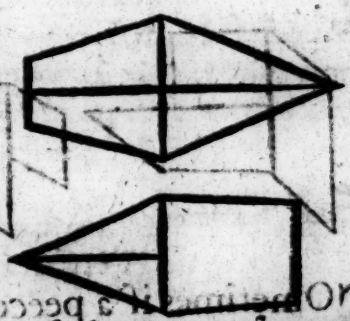
same figure. And then measure that one peece by it selfe, and cast the length and the breadth of it, as ye did of other such square peeces before. Afterward ye shall measure the three straight sides of the other peece every one by themselves, and then ye shall deligently view the fourth side mounted, and ye shall leave as much by estimation without the measure of that side, as doth lack within, and then also measure that second peece, as ye did such other like peeces before. Or else make four sides of this second peece (as larg as ye may) as doth appeare by the line in this present figure.

And then measure the peece by it selfe, in such manner, as it is before expressed, afterward ye shall measure the other part indented by perches, halfe perches, and quarter perches. And then sum

sum it by pence, halfe pence and farthings.

Of other figures to be divided partly into triangles, and partly into other fashions.

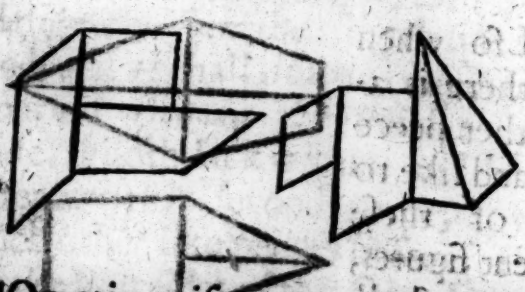
ALso when there is any other peece of Land like to any of these present figures, then ye shall



divide every one of them into so many parts, as ye shall consider necessary by such manner of division, as doth appeare by the lines in the same figure, and afterward cast every parcell of these divisyons by themselves, into the length and in bread, as ye have done other like peeces square or triangled in the example before written, and then summe every one of them by their

their lengthes and breadthes, as ye have done before other ſquare peeces, or triangled.

Of a peece of Land lying in divers faſhions.



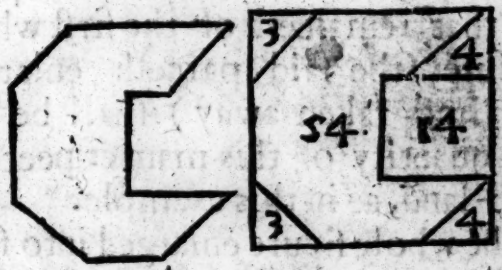
SOmetimes if a peece of Land doth lye in diverſe faſhions as doth theſe preſent figures, and as doe many other, the which ye cannot meet in one peece whole together by it ſelfe.

Therefore then ye muſt view it deligently and devide it into ſo many parts as ye ſhall perceive neceſſary, like to theſe deviſions made with lines in theſe ſaid figures. And afterward ye muſt meet them every one by themſelves in

ſquares

squares or triangles after such manner of fashions as they be of, and then cast them every one by themselves in length and breadth, and likewise summe the length and breadth of every one of them, as ye doe of other peeces that ye do measure wholly together. For it were too tedious, ye impossible, to put particular examples for all fashions of land, the which be infinit, and ever newly found.

Of a peece of wood-land growing, having many sides diversly anguled.



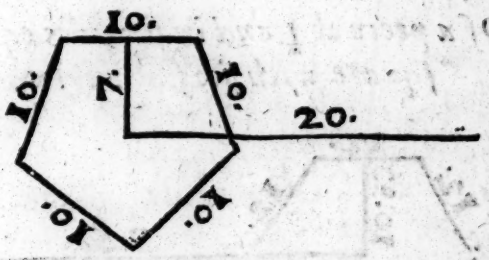
When there is a peece of woodland

growing like in fashion to this first figure, having many sides diversly angu-led, the which ye cannot view every way from side to side, for the standing of the wood; then ye shall enlarge that manner peece of woodland into four squar sides, in like manner, as doth appear by the lines of this round figure. And then measure all that whole squar together in one field, and count it all together in one sum; and afterward ye shall measure every parcell so enlarged with lines by themselves. And then cast all the same parcels into one sum together, and take away all them from the first whole sum, and that quantity that remaineth of the first whole measure (the said parcells enlarged with lines taken away) shall be the true quantity of this manner peece of wood-land, as in this example.

The whole figure enlarged into four square, containeth in it foure score Acres of the whole sum, the parcels enlarged

larged with lines, laid in one ſum together containe but ſix and twenty Acres. Then take away ſix and twenty from foureſcore, and there doth remaine but fifty four acres, the which ſum of fifty four ſo remaining is the content of this figure. Note well this rule, for it is very profitable and often times neceſſary for the meaſuring of woodland growing.

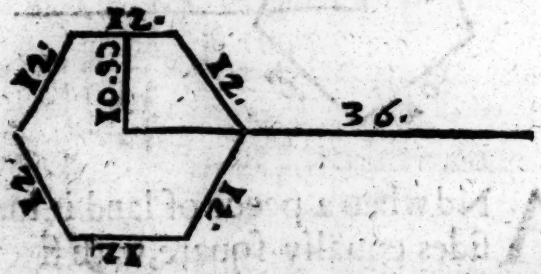
Of a peece of Land in five ſides equally ſquare, with five obtuce angles.



AND when a peece of land is in five ſides equally ſquare, with five obtuce angles like to this preſent figure

then ye shall measure all the five sides together, and take the halfe part of that measure for the length (afterwards take the Perpendiculer line A. B. for the breadth) the Perpendicular line comes from the center to the middle of one side; then take the measure of that Perpendicular line which is seaven, and the Horizontall line B. C. halfe the sum of all the five sides added together, and multiplie them one into the other and that maketh A. 1. R. 0. D. 3. E. 3. one Acre, three day workes, and three perches.

Of a peece of Land in six sides equally square, with six flat angles.

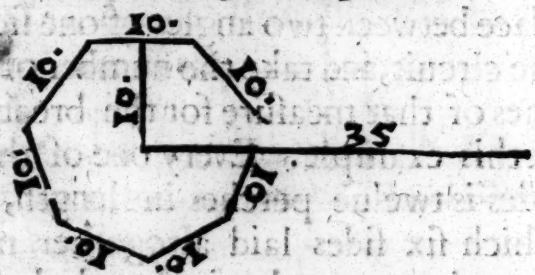


Also

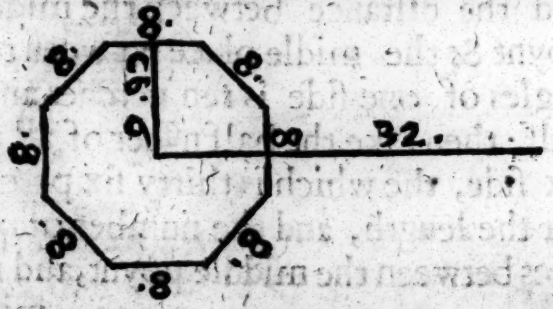
ALso when a peece of land is in six sides equally square with six flat angles, like to this present figure. Then ye shall measure likewise all the six sids together, and take the half part of that measure for the length. Afterward ye shall measure from the midle point within the sam figur to the midle place between two angles of one side of the circuit, and take the number of perches of that measure for the bredth, as in this example. Every one of the six sides is twelue perches in length, the which six sides laid altogether make seventie two perches in the whole sum; then take halfe this number of perches the which is thirty six for the length, and the distance betweeu the middle poynt & the midle place betweeu two angles of one side is ten perches and a half: then take the half nūber of all the six side, the which is thirty six perches for the length, and the number of perches betweeu the middle poynt, and the midle

midle place betwene the two angles, the which is ten perches and a halfe for the bredth. Then multiply thirty six by ten & a half, and it maketh two acres, one rood, four day worke, and two perches.

Of a peece of Land in seven, eight, nine or ten sides equall & square.

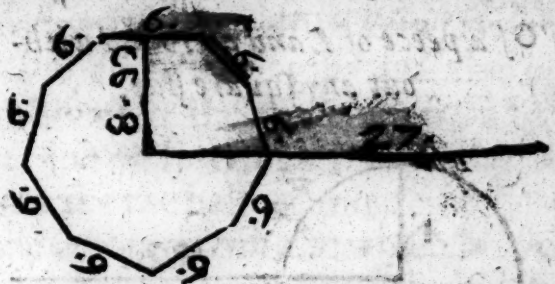


AND also when a peece of land is in seven, eight, nine or ten sides equal-



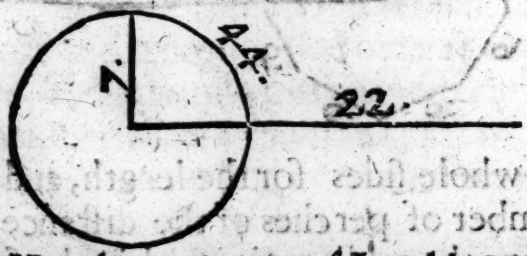
ly

ly ſquare like to any of theſe preſent figures: then in like manner, as ye did in theſe two figures laſt before, ye ſhall take the halfe number of perches of all


6.
6.
6.

first figures of five and six square, and as it doth appeare plainly by examples of the same four present figures.

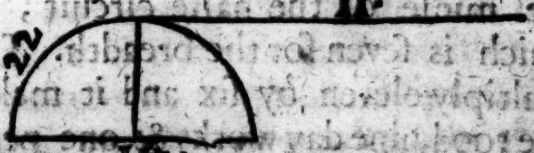
Of a peece of Land all round without any square side.



But when a peece of Land is round without any square side, like to this present figure. Then (leaving all other untrue reasons and opinions of meters of land in this behalf) ye shall measure round about all the whole circuite of this figure, and take the one halfe of the number of perches of that measure for the length. Afterward ye shall measure from the midle poynt within the figure to the outer side of the circuite, and

and take the number of perches of that measure for the breadth, as in this example; the whole circuite round about is forty four perches, of the which take the one halfe, the which is twenty two perches for the length, and the distance between the midle poynt and the outerside of the circuit is seven perches. Then take the halfe number of perches of the whole circuit, the which is twenty two for the length; and the number of perches between the midle poynt, and the outer side of the circuit, the which is seven for the breadth. Then multiply twenty two by seven and it maketh three roods, eight day workes and two perches.

Of a peece of Land halfe round, like to the fashion of a Bowle.

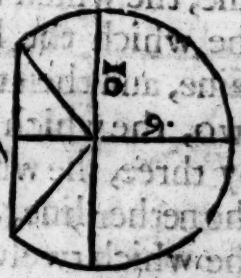


And

AND when a peece of Land is halfe round, like to the fashion of a Bowle, as is this present figure. Then ye shall measure the whole halfe circuit, and take the half part of that measure for the length. Afterward ye shall measure from the middle of the halfe circuit above, and take the number of perches of that measure for the bredth, as in this example. The halfe circuit is twenty two perches in length, of the which take the halfe number of perches, the which is eleven for the length, and the distance betwene the midle of the nether line, and the midle of the halfe circuite is seven. Then take the halfe number of perches of the half circuit, the which is eleven for the length, and the number of perches betweene the middle of the nether line and the midle of the halfe circuit, the which is seven for the breadth. Then multiply eleven by six and it maketh one rood, nine day works & one perch.

Of

Of a peece of Land more then halfe round.



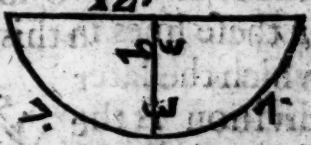
And when a peece of Land is more then halfe round, like to this preſent figure, the which is in the circumference, or circuit about twenty five perches, the nether ſide is ſix perches, the diameter or overthwart line is ten perches, and the hanging line is nine perches. Then ye ſhall divide it into two fields, as it appeareth by the diviſions of the lines within the ſame figure. After that, for meaſuring of the higher part in the line-diviſion, ye ſhall multiply the halfe number of perches of the diameter or overthwart line, the which be five by the halfe number of perches of the circuit of the figure, the which be twelve and a halfe, and they will

will come to forty two perches and a halfe. Afterward for the measuring of the triangle in the division, ye shall take againe the halfe of the overthwart line, the which be five from the ninth the which the hanging line doth containe, and then there doth remaine but two, the which four ye shall multiply by three, the which is the half nũber of the nether line, & it cometh to twelve, the which twelve ye shall joyne with the foresaid sixty two and a halfe, and these two sums laid both together, make seventy seven perches and a halfe; the which number of perches maketh one rood, nine day workes, and one perch and a halfe. Note well this rule for it is very subtile, and much profitable.

Of

Of a peece of Land lesse then the half part of a whole round.

BUT when a peece of Land is lesse then is the halfe part of a whol round, like to this present figure; then ye shall adde to it the residue of the whole circuit, as doth appeare by this second figure; and note well the number of perches of the circūference, the which is forty four perches, & also of the diameter, the which is fourteen; and then ye shall mete all the same whole figure in one measure together, taking the halfe of the circumference, the which is twenty two for the length, and the halfe of the



the diameter, the which is seven for the breadth; then multiply twenty two by seven, and it maketh a hundred and fifty four perches. After that ye shall divide the same whole figure into two parts, like to these two divisions made within these lines in this third figure, of the which the later division is the figure lesse thē halfe round; & thē ye shal mesure the first division of this figure as ye did the figure last before, that is more then halfe round. And that quantity that lacketh of the whole round beside the measure of the first division shall be the quantity of the later division, the which is the figure lesse then halfe round, as in this example. The circumference of the first divisi-

on.

on is thirty perches, and the diameter is fourteene perches; then the halfe of that circumference, the which is fifteene multiplied by the halfe of the diameter, the which is ſeven, maketh a hundred and five perches. After that ye ſhall take againe the halfe of the diameter (the which is ſeven) from the ten and a halfe and a quarter, the which the hanging line of the firſt diviſion doth containe; and then there doth remainebut three ¾, the which three ¾ ye ſhall multiply by ſix, the which is the halfe number of perches of the nether line of the firſt diviſion, and it maketh twenty two perches and a halfe; ye ſhall joyne this with the foreſaid hundred and five perches; and theſe two ſums laid both together make one hundred twenty ſeven perchs and a halfe. And this is the ſum of the firſt diviſion, the which lacketh of the content of the whole round twenty ſix perches and a halfe. And ſum this ſo

lacking

lacking ſhall be the meaſure of the latter diviſion, the which is the figure leſſe then halfe round. Note well this rule for it is very ſubtile.

Of a peece of of Land leſſe then halfe round on both ſides.

AND when a peece of land is leſs then halfe round on both ſides, like to the faſhion of an Egge, as

is the preſent figure, then ye ſhall divide it into two parts by ſuch like diviſions, as doth appear by the line overthwart in the midle of the ſame figure: & then ye ſhal meſure one of the ſame two parts likewiſe, as ye did meaſure before the figure leſs then halfe round. Afterward joyn the ſum of that ſide to the other ſide; & then theſe two ſums laid

both together make the whole content of this figure, as in this example: The overthwart line in the middle is twelve perches, and the hanging line of one side is three perches and a quarter, then the circumference of the whole round added thereto (as it is before proved) shall be fourty four perches, and the diameter fourteene, the which whole round meted all together containeth one hundred fifty foure perches, of the which the higher part added to the figure lesse then halfe round is one hundred twenty seven perches and a halfe; and the sum lacking of the whole number before said, the which twenty six and a halfe is the content of the nether part, the which twenty six and a halfe doubled for both the sides of this figure maketh fifty three perches. And this is the true content of this present figure.

Of a peece of Land that is plaine one both ſides, and halfe a round at both ends.

AN dwhen a peec of Land is plain one both ſides & halfe round at both ends, like to this preſent figure, then ye ſhall devide it into three parts by ſuch like devitions, as doth appear by lines within the ſame figure. And then ye ſhall meaſure the midle ſquare part by it ſelfe, and afterward ye ſhall meaſure one of the halfe rounds of one end, and joyne it in one ſum with the other halfe round of the other end, and then joyne all theſe three parts in one ſumme together. And that whole ſum ſheweth the content of this manner of figure, as in this example. The diameter of one halfe round in this figure

is

is forty three, and the circumference of the ſame is twenty two; then multiply the halfe of the circumference (the which is eleven) by the half of the diameter (the which is ſeven) & it maketh ſeventy ſeven: Then joyne that ſeventy ſeven to the other half round of the other ſide, and it maketh one hundred fifty four. After that ye ſhall multiply fourteene, the which is the length of the ſquare part in the midle of the figure by ſeven, the which is the breadth of the ſame part, and it maketh in the whole ſum two hundred fifty two, the which is the whole content of this figure.

To meaſure a Mountain or an Hill, having the two aſcences on both ſides, from the foot to the top of equall diſtance and meaſure.

WHen a peec of land is not plain but is mounting in the middle,

like to this present figure of a Mountaine, having the two sides from the foot to the top of equall distance and measure; Then ye shall mete diligently the number of perches of the circuit and compasse of the top of the Hill, and also of the foot and of the ascence or going up from the foot to the top. Afterward ye shall lay together the number of perches of the circuit of the foot, and of the top of the Hill; and take the halfe part of both these measures for the bredth. Also take the whol number of perches of the ascence from the foot to the top of the Hill for the length, as in this example: The circuit of the top of the Hill is eighty perches, and the circuit of the foot of

the

the hill is two hundred and forty perches, the which two sums make three hundred and twenty perches, and the ascence from the foot of the hill to the top is two hundred perches. Then take the halfe number of perches of the circuits of the foot and top of the hill, the which is one hundred and sixty for the bredth, and the whole number of perches of the ascence, the which is two hundred for the length. Then multiply two hundred by one hundred and sixty, and it maketh thirty two thousand perches, and this sum maketh two hundred Acres.

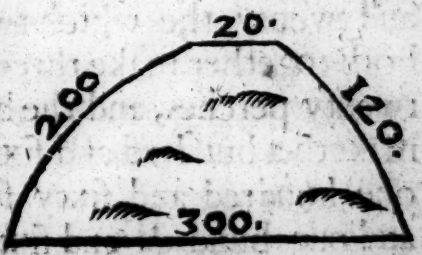
Of an Hill or Mountaine having the head, the middle, and the foot of divers circuits of measures.

AND when the circuits of the top of the Mountaine, of the midle, & of the foot do differ much one from another in their measure, like to this

preſent figure. Then ye ſhall lay the three numbers of the top, the midle, and the foot in one ſum together, and take the third part of that ſum for the bredth. Afterward ye ſhal mete the aſcence or going up from the foot to ths top of the hill, and take the whole number of perches of that meaſure for the length, as in this example. The circuit of the foot is two hundred perches, the circuit of the midle is one hundred perches, and the circuit of the top is thirty perches; the which three ſums laid all together, maketh three hundred and thirty perches. And the aſcence from the foot to the top of hill is one hundred and ſixty perches; then take the third part of the ſaid ſum

of three hundred and thirty, the which is one hundred and ten for the breadth, and the whole ſum of the aſcence, the which is one hundred and ſixty for the length; then multiply one hundred fifty one by a hundred and ten, and it maketh ſeventeene thouſand and ſix hundred perches, and this ſum of perches make two hundred and ten acres.

Of an Hill or Mountaine that is not of equall meaſure in the aſcences, neither in the circuits.



But when an Hill or a Mountaine is not of equal meſure aſcencis neither in nether of the circuits, like to this preſent figure. Then ye ſhall lay the meaſures of the circuits of the top and foot of the hill together, and take

the halfe part of theſe two circuits for the breadth. Afterward ye ſhall lay the meaſure of the longer & the ſhorter aſcencis both together, and take the halfe part of that meaſure for the length, as in this example. The circuit of the top of the Mountaine is twenty perches, and the circuit of the foot is three hundred perches; the which two ſums laid both together maketh three hundred and twenty perches, and the half part of it is one hundred and ſixty. Alſo the longer aſcence is two hundred perches, and the ſhorter is one hundred and twenty, the which two ſums laid both together make three hundred and twenty perches, and the halfe part of it maketh a hundred and ſixty. Then take one hundred and ſixty for the length, and one hundred and ſixty alſo for the breadth, and afterward multiply one of the ſame two ſummes by the other, and it makrth twenty five thouſand and ſix hundred perches; the which ſumme of

perches

perches maketh one hundred and sixty acres.

Of the measuring of a peece of Land lying in a valley, inclosed round about with a Mountaine or an Hill.

240.

AND when there is a peece of Land lying in a valley, inclosed round about with a Mountaine or an Hill, like to this present figure; then ye shall use contrary wayes of measuring of such manner of land, as ye did of measuring Hils and Mountaines. For in meeting of an hill, ye measured the ascence and going up from the foot to the toppe.

But

But in meeting of a Valley, ye ſhall meſure the deſcence and going down from the top of the hill to the depth of the Valley. And where ye meaſure the circuit and compaſſe of the top of an hill, ſo contrariwiſe ye ſhall meaſure the circuit and compaſſe of the depth of the valley. And where ye meaſured the circuit and compaſſe of the foot of the hill, ſo contrariwiſe ye ſhall meaſure round about the circuit and compaſſe of the height of the valley. And then ye ſhall ſay the circuit of the height, & the depth of the valley in one ſum together, and take the halfe part of that whole ſum for the breadth. Afterward ye ſhall take the number of perches of deſcence, and going downe from the height of the hill to the depth of the valley for the length of the meaſure. And then ſum it by multiplying the length by the breadth, as in this example. The circuit of the depth of the valley is eighty perches, the circuit of

the

the height of the valley is two hundred perches, and the descence from the height of the hill to the depth of the valley is two hundred perches. Then take the number of perches of the descence, the which is two hundred for the length, and half the number of perches of the circuits, of the which is one hundred and sixty for the breadth: then multiply two hundred by one hundred & sixty & it maketh two hundred acres.

Of a Valley, that is nether of equall measure in the descences, neither in the circuits.

BUT when a valley is not of equall measure nether in the descences, neither

neither in the circuits, like to this present figure; then ye shall lay the circuits of the height & depth of the Valley together, and take the halfe part of these two circuits for the breadth: Afterward ye shall lay the measures of the longer and shorter descences both together, and take the halfe part of those measures for the length, as in this example: The circuit of the depth of the valley is twenty perches, and the circuit of the height of the valley is three hundred perches; the which two summes laid both together make three hundred and twenty perches, and the halfe part of it is one hundred and sixty perches; also the longer descence is two hundred perches, and the shorter is one hundred and twenty; the which two sums laid both together, make in the whole sum three hundred and twenty perches, and the halfe part of it is a hundred and sixty. Then take a hundred and sixty for the length, and a hundred and sixty also

for

for the breadth, and afterward multiply a hundred and sixty by a hundred and sixty, and it maketh twenty five thousand and six hundred perches, the which sum of perches maketh one hundred and sixty acres.

Of one manner of way to count and sum the number of Acres contained within any measure.

WHen ye shall count and summe the number of acres contained within any measure of Land, then ye shall lay so many times the number of perches in the length, as be in the number of perches in the breadth, or else contrary, as many times the number of perches in the breadth, as be in the length. But ye must turne the perches into pence, for like number of perches will make an acre, as of pence will make a marke, the which doth signifie

an

an acre in this manner of counting, as in this example. The length of the meſure is forty perches, and the breadth of it is twenty perches. Then count forty times twenty pence, or elſe twenty times forty pence, the which maketh five Marke; and ſo likewiſe twenty times forty perches maketh five Acres. Another example, ſixty perches in the length, and fifty in the breadth; Then ye ſhall count fifty times ſixty Pence, the which is in the whole ſum, twelve pounds and ten ſhillings; the which ſum maketh eighteene Acres, and three Roods. Another example, forty five perches in the length, and twenty five perches in the breadth: then ye ſhall count twenty five times forty five pence, the which is in the whol ſum foure pounds, thirteene ſhilling and nine pence; the which ſuth maketh ſeven acres, one daves worke, and one perch. But when ye have half a perch or a quarter of a perch in any ſide of the

meaſure,

measure, ye shal not count the with the perches, but after that ye have cast the sum of perches in the length & breadth in manner beforesaid. Then ye shall count the halfe perches by themselves, and the quarter perches by themselves, and sum them in the contrary side, as in this example: The peece of Land is forty perches and a halfe in length, and thirty perches in the breadth; Then because the halfe perches do stand in the length, therefore ye must count them in the breadth, and summe them (as in in this last example) thirty halfe perches after the number of the breadth, and not forty halfe perches after the number of the length; the which thirty halfe perches do make three day works and three perches.

Likewise, if ye have halfe perches, or qnarter perches, or else halfe perches and quarter perches both in the length and also in the breadth of the measure; Then ye must alwayes sume every one

of

of them by themselves in the length, that stand in that breadth, and sum them in the breadth, that stand in the length. Therfore in all other like maner of counting the sum of acres by Mony, ye shal understand alwaies, that a mark of mony doth signifie an acre, a royall doth signifie three quarters of an acre or three rood, a noble doth signifie an halfe acre, a crown doth signifie a rood and five day-workes. Forty pence doth signifie a quarter of an acre or a rood, twelve pence doth signifie three day works, a grot doth signifie a day work, a penny doth signifie a perch, an halfe-penny doth signifie an halfe perch, and a farthing doth signifie a quarter of a perch.

Of the turning of Pounds into Markes or Acres.

BEcause in counting of money it is not much used to count any sums in marks, but most comonly in pounds. Therefore

Therefore becauſe Markes doe ſignifie
acres in counting the meaſures of land,
and pounds be not lightly turned into
Markes by them that be not expert in
reckoning, and caſting a count. There-
fore in theſe rules following ye ſhall
ſee pence turned into perches, grots
turned into day works, forty pence into
a rood, a noble into halfe an Acre, a
Royall into three roods, a Mark into
an Acre, and pounds turned into marks
the which here be named Acres. And
this rule doth extend from one penny
to forty pence, and from forty pence
to twenty ſhillings, and from twenty
ſhillings to an hundred pound, and
from an hundred pound to a thouſand
pound.

This rule following is very plain and easie to be understood, if it be well marked.

Pence	*Day-works and Perches.*
1. penny.	1. perch.
2. pence.	2. perches.
3. pence.	3. perches.
4. pence.	1. day worke.
5. pence.	1. day worke, and 1. per.
6. pence.	1. day worke, and 2. per.
7. pence.	1. day worke, and 3. per.
8. pence.	2. day workes.
9. pence.	2. day works, and one per.
10. pence.	2. day wor. and two per.
11. pence.	2. day wor. and three per.
12. pence.	3. day workes.
13. pence.	3. day works, and one per.
14. pence.	3. day wor. and two per.
15. pence.	3. day wor. and three per.
16. pence.	4. day works.
17. pence.	4 day works, and one per.

18 d. 4 day works, and two per.
19 d. 4 day works, and four per.
20 d. 5 day workes.
21 d. 5 day works, and one per.
22 d. 5 day works, and two per.
23 d. 5 day wor. and three per.
2 shillings 6 day workes.
2 s. 1 d. 6 day works, and one per.
2 s. 2 d. 6 day works, and two per.
2 s. 3 d. 6 day wor. and three per.
2 s. 4 d. 7 day workes.
2 s. 5 d. 7 day works, and one per.
2 s. 6 d. 7 day works, and two per.
2 s. 7 d. 7 day wor. and three per.
2 s. 8 d. 8 day workes.
2 s. 9 d. 8 day works, and one per.
2 s. 10 d. 8 day works, and two per.
2 s. 11 d. 8 day wor. and three per.
3 shillings 9 day works.
3 s. one d. 9 day works, and one per.
3 s. 2 d. 9 day works, and two per.
3 s. 2 d. 9 day wor. and three per.
40 d. a quar. of an acre or a rood
5 shil. 1 rood and five day works

6s. 8d.	halfe an Acre.
10 shilli.	3 roods or three quarters
13 s. 4 d.	1 Acre. (of an acre
16 s. 8 d.	1 Acre and one rood
20 shilli.	1 Acre and a halfe
20 s.	2 Acre and one rood
40 s.	3 Acres
50 s.	3 Acres and three rood
3 li.	4 Acres and a half
4 li.	6 Acres
5 li.	7 Acers and a half
6 li.	9 Acres
7 li.	10 Acres and a halfe
8 li.	12 Acres
9 li.	13 acres and a half
10 li.	15 Acres
11 li.	16 acres and a half
12 li.	18 Acres
13 li.	19 acres and a half
14 li.	21 acres
15 li.	22 acres and a half
16 li.	24 acres
17 li.	25 acrers and a half
18 li.	27 acres.

19 li.	28 acres and a half
20 li.	30 acres
21 li.	31 acres and a half
22 li.	33 acres
23 li.	34 acres and a half
24 li.	36 acres
25 li.	37 acres and a half
26 li.	39 acres
27 li.	40 acres and a halfe
28 li.	45 acres.
29 li.	46 acres and a halfe
30 li.	48 acres
31 li.	49 acres and a halfe
32 li.	51 acres
33 li.	52 acres and a halfe
34 li.	54 acres
35 li.	55 acres and a half
36 li.	57 acres
37 li.	58 acres and a halfe
38 li.	60 acres
39 li.	61 acres and a halfe
40 li.	63 acres
41 li.	64 acres and a halfe
42 li.	66 acres

43 li.	67 acres and a halfe
44 li.	69 acres
45 li.	70 acres and a halfe
46 li.	72 acres
47 li.	73 acres and a halfe
48 li.	75 acres
49 li.	76 acres and a halfe
50 li.	78 acres
51 li.	79 acres and a halfe
52 li.	80 acres
53 li.	81 acres and a halfe
54 li.	82 acres
55 li.	83 acres and a halfe
56 li.	84 acres
57 li.	85 acres and a half
58 li.	87 acres
59 li.	88 acres and a halfe.
60 li.	90 acres
61 li.	91 acres and a halfe
62 li	93 acres
63 li.	94 acres and a halfe
64 li.	96 acres
65 li.	97 acres and a halfe
66 li.	99 acres

67 li. hundred acres one halfe
68 li. hundred two acres
69 li. hundred 3 acres one halfe
70 li. hundred five acres
71 li. hundred six acres one half
72 li. hundred eight acres
73 li. hundred 9 acres one halfe
73 li. hundred eleven acres
75 li. hundred 12 acres one half
76 li. hundred fourteen acres
77 li. hundred 15 acres one half
78 li. hundred seventeen acres
79 li. hundred 18 acres one half
80 li. hundred twenty acres
81 li. hundred 21 acres one halfe
82 li. hundred twenty 3 acres
83 li. hundred 24 acres one half
83 li. hundred twenty six acres
85 li. hundred 28 acres one half
86 li. hundred twenty nine acres
87 li. hundred 30 acres one half
88 li. hundred thirty two acres
89 li. hundred thirty 3 one halfe
90 li. hundred thirty five acres.

91 li. hundred 36 acres one half
92 li. hundred thirty eight acres
93 li. hundred 39 acres one half
94 li. hundred forty one acres
95 li. hundred 42 acres one half
96 li. hundred forty four acres
97 li. hundred 45 acres one half
98 li. hundred forty seven acres
99 li. hundred 48 acres one half
1 hund. li. one hundred & fifty acres
2 hund. li. three hundred acres
3 hund. li. 4 hundred and fifty acres
4 hund. li. five hundred acres
5 hund. li. 7 hundred and fifty acres
6 hund. li. 9 hundred and fifty acres
7 hund. li. a thousand and fifty acres
8 hund. li. a thousand 2 hund. acres
9 hund. li. a thouf. 300. and 50. acres
a thouf. li. a thousand 400. acres.

Thus endeth the way of turning of pounds into Marks or Acres.

The

The Use or Description how to understand the foure Tables following

HEre also (gentle Reader) I have placed these four Tables for thy ease, whereby thou readily mayest finde any triangle square or right-angled figure, from four perches to forty. Also take notice that the several Species or four lines of this Table is divided into 4 parts, the first line signifies the number absolute, the second line doth adde to it one fourth, the third line one half, and the fourth line the same number and three fourths more, the which are specified in the first four lines of every Table in Fractions: and also the secodd Table doth goe from forty in breadth to forty in length, so likewise the third table begins at eighty, and so beginning by one, till it is multiplide by

by the ſame, a fourth ſtill added to it untill it come to be multiplyed by eighty againe: Then the fourth Table beginneth at one hundred and twenty, and ſo is multiplied by one fourth ſucceſſively a long untill it is multiplied by two hundred and fifty, and all their Area made known unto thee; as for example, I would have four perches to be multiplyed by twenty ſeven and ¾: Now look for twenty ſeven & ¾ in your firſt Table, and there you ſhal find one hundred and eleven perches, and againſt that you ſhall finde the Area to be two rood, ſeven day worke and three perches: Another example, to ſpeake of one in the ſecond Table, preſuppoſe I ſhould multiply forty by thirty three and a halfe, looke in the ſecond table for 33. and a halfe, and againſt it you ſhall finde the number of one thouſand three hundred and forty perches, and againſt that you ſhall finde the Area to be eight acres, one rood and five day worke:

worke: againe, if I were to multiply eighty by ſeventy one ¼, looke then in third Table for ſeventy one ¼, and againſt that you ſhall find five thouſand ſeven hundred perches, and look againſt that and you ſhall find the Area to be thirty five acres, two rood and five day worke. Likewiſe, one example more, ſuppoſe that I were to multiply two hundred ſeventeen ¾ by one hundred and twenty, then in the fourth Table looke for two hundred ſeventeen ¾, you ſhall finde 26130. perches, and againſt that the Area to be one hundred ſixty three acres, one rood, two day work and two perches.

Theſe Examples will be ſufficient to ſhew you how to underſtand theſe Tables following.

The

The first Table begineth at one Day-worke, or four perches.

4 Perches.	Acres.	Roods.	Dayw.	Perches
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	2
4	0	0	1	3
5	0	0	2	0
6	0	0	2	1
7	0	0	2	2
8	0	0	2	3
9	0	0	3	0
10	0	0	3	1
11	0	0	3	2
12	0	0	3	3
13	0	0	4	0
14	0	0	4	1
15	0	0	4	2
16	0	0	4	3
17	0	1	0	0
18	0	1	0	1
19	0	1	0	2
20	0	1	0	3
21	0	1	1	0
22	0	1	1	1
23	0	1	1	2
24	0	1	1	3
25	0	1	2	0
26	0	1	2	1
27	0	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Day-work.
7	28	0	0	7 0
	29	0	0	7 1
	30	0	0	7 2
	31	0	0	7 3
8	32	0	0	8 0
	33	0	0	8 1
	34	0	0	8 2
	35	0	0	8 3
9	36	0	0	9 0
	37	0	0	9 1
	38	0	0	9 2
	39	0	0	9 3
10	40	0	1	0 0
	41	0	1	0 1
	42	0	1	0 2
	43	0	1	0 3
11	44	0	1	1 0
	45	0	1	1 1
	46	0	1	1 2
	47	0	1	1 3
12	48	0	1	2 0
	49	0	1	2 1
	50	0	1	2 2
	51	0	1	2 3
13	52	0	1	3 0
	53	0	1	3 1
	54	0	1	3 2
	55	0	1	3 3

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc
14	56	0	1	4	0
	57	0	1	4	1
	58	0	1	4	2
	59	0	1	4	3
15	60	0	1	5	0
	61	0	1	5	1
	62	0	1	5	2
	63	0	1	5	3
16	64	0	1	6	0
	65	0	1	6	1
	66	0	1	6	2
	67	0	1	6	3
17	68	0	1	7	0
	69	0	1	7	1
	70	0	1	7	2
	71	0	1	7	3
18	72	0	1	8	0
	73	0	1	8	1
	74	0	1	8	2
	75	0	1	8	3
19	76	0	1	9	0
	77	0	1	9	1
	78	0	1	9	2
	79	0	1	9	3
20	80	0	2	0	0
	81	0	2	0	1
	82	0	2	0	2
	83	0	2	0	3

	Perches.	Acres.	Rods.	Dayw.	Perc.
21	84	0	2	1	0
	85	0	2	1	1
	86	0	2	1	2
	87	0	2	1	3
22	88	0	2	2	0
	89	0	2	2	1
	90	0	2	2	2
	91	0	2	2	3
23	92	0	2	3	0
	93	0	2	3	1
	94	0	2	3	2
	95	0	2	3	3
24	96	0	2	4	0
	97	0	2	4	1
	98	0	2	4	2
	99	0	2	4	3
25	100	0	2	5	0
	101	0	2	5	1
	102	0	2	5	2
	103	0	2	5	3
26	104	0	2	6	0
	105	0	2	6	1
	106	0	2	6	2
	107	0	2	6	3
27	108	0	2	7	0
	109	0	2	7	1
	110	0	2	7	2
	111	0	2	7	3

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
28	112	0	2	8	0
	113	0	2	8	1
	114	0	2	8	2
	115	0	2	8	3
29	116	0	2	9	0
	117	0	2	9	1
	118	0	2	9	2
	119	0	2	9	3
30	120	0	3	0	0
	121	0	3	0	1
	122	0	3	0	2
	123	0	3	0	3
31	124	0	3	1	0
	125	0	3	1	1
	126	0	3	1	2
	127	0	3	1	3
32	128	0	3	2	0
	129	0	3	2	1
	130	0	3	2	2
	131	0	3	2	3
33	132	0	3	3	0
	133	0	3	3	1
	134	0	3	3	2
	135	0	3	3	3
34	136	0	3	4	0
	137	0	3	4	1
	138	0	3	4	2
	139	0	3	4	3

		Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
35		140	0	3	5	0
		141	0	3	5	1
		142	0	3	5	2
		143	0	3	5	3
36		144	0	3	6	0
		145	0	3	6	1
		146	0	3	6	2
		147	0	3	6	3
37		148	0	3	7	0
		149	0	3	7	1
		150	0	3	7	2
		151	0	3	7	3
38		152	0	3	8	0
		153	0	3	8	1
		154	0	3	8	2
		155	0	3	8	3
39		156	0	3	9	0
		157	0	3	9	1
		158	0	3	9	2
		159	0	3	9	3

The second TABLE begins at ten Days-worke, or 40. Perches.

1	40	1	0	0	0
1 1/4	50	1	0	2	2
1 1/2	60	1	0	5	0
1 3/4	70	1	0	7	2

Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
2 80	0	2	0	0
90	0	2	2	2
100	0	2	5	0
110	0	2	7	2
3 120	0	3	0	0
130	0	3	2	2
140	0	3	5	0
150	0	3	7	2
4 160	1	0	0	0
170	1	0	2	2
180	1	0	5	0
190	1	0	7	2
5 200	1	1	0	0
210	1	1	2	2
220	1	1	5	0
230	1	1	7	2
6 240	1	2	0	0
250	1	2	2	2
260	1	2	5	0
270	1	2	7	2
7 280	1	3	0	0
290	1	3	2	2
300	1	3	5	0
310	1	3	7	2
8 320	2	0	0	0
330	2	0	2	2
340	2	0	5	0
350	2	0	7	2

	Perches	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
9	360	2	1	0	0
	370	2	1	2	2
	380	2	1	5	0
	390	2	1	7	2
10	400	2	2	0	0
	410	2	2	2	2
	420	2	2	5	0
	430	2	2	7	2
11	440	2	3	0	0
	450	2	3	2	2
	460	2	3	5	0
	470	2	3	7	2
12	480	3	0	0	0
	490	3	0	2	2
	500	3	0	5	0
	510	3	0	7	2
13	520	3	1	0	0
	530	3	1	2	2
	540	3	1	5	0
	550	3	1	7	2
14	560	3	2	0	0
	570	3	2	2	2
	580	3	2	5	0
	590	3	2	7	2
15	600	3	3	0	0
	610	3	3	2	2
	620	3	3	5	0
	630	3	3	7	2

Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
16 640	4	0	0	0
650	4	0	2	2
660	4	0	5	0
670	4	0	7	2
17 680	4	1	0	0
690	4	1	2	2
700	4	1	5	0
710	4	1	7	2
81 720	4	2	0	0
730	4	2	2	2
740	4	2	5	0
750	4	2	7	2
19 760	4	3	0	0
770	4	3	2	2
780	4	3	5	0
790	4	3	7	2
20 800	5	0	0	0
810	5	0	2	2
820	5	0	5	0
830	5	0	7	2
21 840	5	1	0	0
850	5	1	2	2
860	5	1	5	0
870	5	1	7	2
22 880	5	2	0	0
890	5	2	2	2
900	5	2	5	0
910	5	2	7	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Payw.	Perc.
23	920	5	3	0	0
	930	5	3	1	2
	940	5	3	2	5
	950	5	3	3	7
24	960	6	0	0	0
	970	6	0	1	2
	980	6	0	2	5
	990	6	0	3	7
25	1000	6	1	0	0
	1010	6	1	1	2
	1020	6	1	2	5
	1030	6	1	3	7
26	1040	6	2	0	0
	1050	6	2	1	2
	1060	6	2	2	5
	1070	6	2	3	7
27	1080	6	3	0	0
	1090	6	3	1	2
	1100	6	3	2	5
	1110	6	3	3	7
28	1120	7	0	0	0
	1130	7	0	1	2
	1140	7	0	2	5
	1150	7	0	3	7
29	1160	7	1	0	0
	1170	7	1	1	2
	1180	7	1	2	5
	1190	7	1	3	7

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
30	1200	7	2	0	0
	1210	7	2	2	2
	1220	7	2	5	0
	1230	7	2	7	2
31	1240	7	3	0	0
	1250	7	3	2	2
	1260	7	3	5	0
	1270	7	3	7	2
32	1280	8	0	0	0
	1290	8	0	2	2
	1300	8	0	5	0
	1310	8	0	7	2
33	1320	8	1	0	0
	1330	8	1	2	2
	1340	8	1	5	0
	1350	8	1	7	2
34	1360	8	2	0	0
	1370	8	2	2	2
	1380	8	2	5	0
	1390	8	2	7	2
35	1400	8	3	0	0
	1410	8	3	2	2
	1420	8	3	5	0
	1430	8	3	7	2
36	1440	9	0	0	0
	1450	9	0	2	2
	1460	9	0	5	0
	1470	9	0	7	0

	Perches.	Acres.	Roud.	Dayw.	Perc.
37	1480	9	1	0	0
	1490	9	1	2	2
	1500	9	1	5	0
	1510	9	1	7	2
38	1520	9	2	0	0
	1530	9	2	2	2
	1540	9	2	5	0
	1550	9	2	7	2
39	1560	9	3	0	0
	1570	9	3	2	2
	1580	9	3	5	0
	1590	9	3	7	2

The third TABLE.

1	80	0	2	0	0
	100	0	2	5	0
	120	0	3	0	0
	140	0	3	5	0
2	160	1	0	0	0
	180	1	0	5	0
	200	1	1	0	0
	220	1	1	5	0
3	240	1	2	0	0
	260	1	2	5	0
	280	1	3	0	0
	300	1	3	5	0

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Prec.
4	320	2	0	0	0
	340	2	0	0	0
	360	2	1	0	0
	380	2	1	0	0
5	400	2	2	0	0
	420	2	2	0	0
	440	2	3	0	0
	460	2	3	0	0
6	480	3	0	0	0
	500	3	0	0	0
	520	3	1	0	0
	540	3	1	0	0
7	560	3	2	0	0
	580	3	2	0	0
	600	3	3	0	0
	620	3	3	0	0
8	640	4	0	0	0
	660	4	0	0	0
	680	4	1	0	0
	700	4	1	0	0
9	720	4	2	0	0
	740	4	2	0	0
	760	4	3	0	0
	780	4	3	0	0
10	800	5	0	0	0
	820	5	0	0	0
	840	5	1	0	0
	860	5	1	0	0

Perches	Acres	Roods	Dfyw.	Perc.
19	880	5	2	10
	900	5	2	15
	920	5	3	10
	940	5	3	15
12	960	6	0	10
	980	6	0	15
	1000	6	1	10
	1020	6	1	15
13	1040	6	2	0
	1060	6	2	5
	1080	6	3	0
	1100	6	3	5
14	1120	7	0	0
	1140	7	0	5
	1160	7	1	0
	1180	7	1	5
15	1200	7	2	0
	1220	7	2	5
	1240	7	3	0
	1260	7	3	5
16	1280	8	0	0
	1300	8	0	5
	1320	8	1	0
	1340	8	1	5
17	1360	8	2	0
	1380	8	2	5
	1400	8	3	0
	1420	8	3	5

	Perches.	Acres.	A. Rood.	Dayw.	Perc
18	1440	9	0	0	0
0	1460	9	0	0	5
0	1480	9	1	0	0
0	1500	9	1	0	5
19	1520	9	2	0	0
0	1540	9	2	0	5
0	1560	9	3	0	0
0	1580	9	3	0	5
20	1600	10	0	0	0
0	1620	10	0	0	5
0	1640	10	1	0	0
0	1660	10	1	0	5
21	1680	10	2	0	0
0	1700	10	2	0	5
0	1720	10	3	0	0
0	1740	10	3	0	5
22	1760	11	0	0	0
0	1780	11	0	0	5
0	1800	11	1	0	0
0	1820	11	1	0	5
23	1840	11	2	0	0
0	1860	11	2	0	5
0	1880	11	3	0	0
0	1900	11	3	0	5
24	1920	12	0	0	0
0	1940	12	0	0	5
0	1960	12	1	0	0
0	1980	12	1	0	5

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood	Dayw.	Perc.
25	2000	12	2	0	0
	2020	12	2	5	0
	2040	12	3	0	0
	2060	12	3	5	0
26	2080	13	0	0	0
	2100	13	0	5	0
	2120	13	1	0	0
	2140	13	2	0	0
27	2160	13	2	5	0
	2180	13	3	0	0
	2200	13	3	5	0
	2220	14	0	0	0
28	2240	14	0	5	0
	2260	14	1	0	0
	2280	14	1	5	0
	2300	14	2	0	0
29	2320	14	2	5	0
	2340	14	3	0	0
	2360	14	3	5	0
	2380	15	0	0	0
30	2400	15	0	5	0
	2420	15	1	0	0
	2440	15	1	5	0
	2460	15	2	0	0
31	2480	15	2	5	0
	2500	15	3	0	0
	2520	15	3	5	0
	2540	16	0	0	0

	Perches	Acres	Roods	Hayw.	Perc.
32	2560	161	0	0	5
0	2580	161	1	0	0
0	2600	161	1	0	5
0	2620	161	2	0	0
33	2640	162	2	0	5
0	2660	163	3	0	0
0	2610	163	3	0	5
0	2700	170	0	0	0
34	2720	170	0	0	5
0	2740	171	1	0	0
0	2760	171	1	0	5
0	2780	171	2	0	0
35	2800	171	2	0	5
0	2820	171	3	0	0
0	2840	171	3	0	5
0	2860	180	0	0	0
36	2880	180	0	0	5
0	2900	181	1	0	0
0	2920	181	1	0	5
0	2940	181	2	0	0
37	2960	181	2	0	5
0	2980	181	3	0	0
0	3000	181	3	0	5
0	3020	190	0	0	0
38	3040	190	0	0	5
0	3060	191	1	0	0
0	3080	191	1	0	5
0	3100	191	2	0	0

	Perches	Acres	Rods	Days w. Pers
39	3120	19	2	0
	3140	19	3	0
	3160	19	3	0
	3180	20	0	0
40	3200	20	0	0
	3220	20	0	0
	3240	20	1	0
	3260	20	1	0
41	3280	20	2	0
	3300	20	2	0
	3320	20	3	0
	3340	20	3	0
42	3360	21	0	0
	3380	21	0	0
	3400	21	1	0
	3420	21	1	0
43	3440	21	2	0
	3460	21	2	0
	3480	21	3	0
	3500	21	3	0
44	3520	22	0	0
	3540	22	0	0
	3560	22	1	0
	3580	22	1	0
45	3600	22	2	0
	3620	22	2	0
	3640	22	3	0
	3660	22	3	0

	Perches	Acres	Roods	Dayw.	Prec.
46	3680	23	0	0	0
	3700	23	0	5	0
	3720	23	1	0	0
	3740	23	1	5	0
47	3760	23	2	0	0
	3780	23	2	5	0
	3800	23	3	0	0
	3820	23	3	5	0
48	3840	24	0	0	0
	3860	24	0	5	0
	3880	24	1	0	0
	3900	24	1	5	0
49	3920	24	2	0	0
	3940	24	2	5	0
	3960	24	3	0	0
	3980	24	3	5	0
50	4000	25	0	0	0
	4020	25	0	5	0
	4040	25	1	0	0
	4060	25	1	5	0
51	4080	25	2	0	0
	4100	25	2	5	0
	4120	25	3	0	0
	4140	25	3	5	0
52	4160	26	0	0	0
	4180	26	0	5	0
	4200	26	1	0	0
	4220	26	1	5	0

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
53	4240	26	2	0	0
	4260	26	2	5	0
	4280	26	3	0	0
	4300	26	3	5	0
54	4320	27	0	0	0
	4340	27	0	5	0
	4360	27	1	0	0
	4380	27	1	5	0
55	4400	27	2	0	0
	4420	27	2	5	0
	4440	27	3	0	0
	4460	27	3	5	0
56	4480	28	0	0	0
	4500	28	0	5	0
	4520	28	1	0	0
	4540	28	1	5	0
57	4560	28	2	0	0
	4580	28	2	5	0
	4600	28	3	0	0
	4620	28	3	5	0
58	4640	29	0	0	0
	4660	29	0	5	0
	4680	29	1	0	0
	4700	29	1	5	0
59	4720	29	2	0	0
	4740	29	2	5	0
	4760	29	3	0	0
	4780	29	3	5	0

	Perches.	Acres.	Roods.	Dayw.	Perc.
60	4800	30	0	0	0
	4820	30	0	0	5
	4840	30	1	0	0
	4860	30	1	0	5
61	4880	30	2	0	0
	4900	30	2	0	5
	4920	30	3	0	0
	4940	30	3	0	5
62	4960	31	0	0	0
	4980	31	0	0	5
	5000	31	1	0	0
	5020	31	1	0	5
63	5040	31	2	0	0
	5060	31	2	0	5
	5080	31	3	0	0
	5100	31	3	0	5
64	5120	32	0	0	0
	5140	32	0	0	5
	5160	32	1	0	0
	5180	32	1	0	5
65	5200	32	2	0	0
	5220	32	2	0	5
	5240	32	3	0	0
	5260	32	3	0	5
66	5280	33	0	0	0
	5300	33	0	0	5
	5320	33	1	0	0
	5340	33	1	0	5

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw:	Perc.
67	5360	33	2	0	0
	5380	33	2	5	0
	5400	33	3	0	0
	5420	33	3	5	0
68	5440	34	0	0	0
	5460	34	0	5	0
	5480	34	1	0	0
	5500	34	1	5	0
69	5520	34	2	0	0
	5540	34	2	5	0
	5560	44	3	0	0
	5580	34	3	5	0
70	5600	35	0	0	0
	5620	35	0	5	0
	5640	35	1	0	0
	5660	35	1	5	0
71	5680	35	2	0	0
	5700	35	2	5	0
	5720	35	3	0	0
	5740	35	3	5	0
72	5760	36	0	0	0
	5780	36	0	5	0
	5800	36	1	0	0
	5820	36	1	5	0
73	5840	36	2	0	0
	5860	36	2	5	0
	5880	36	3	0	0
	5900	36	3	5	0

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
74	5920	37	0	0	0
	5940	37	0	5	0
	5960	37	1	0	0
	5980	37	1	5	0
75	6000	37	2	0	0
	6020	37	2	5	0
	6040	37	3	0	0
	6060	37	3	5	0
76	6080	38	0	0	0
	6100	38	0	5	0
	6120	38	1	0	0
	6240	38	1	5	0
77	6160	38	2	0	0
	6180	38	2	5	0
	6200	38	3	0	0
	6220	38	3	5	0
78	6240	39	0	0	0
	6260	39	0	5	0
	6280	39	1	0	0
	6300	39	1	5	0
79	6320	39	2	0	0
	6340	39	2	5	0
	6360	39	3	0	0
	6380	39	3	5	0

The fourth TABLE.

	Perches.	Acres.	Roods.	Dayw.	Perc.
1	120	0	3	0	0
	150	0	3	7	2
	180	1	0	5	0
	210	1	1	2	2
2	240	1	2	0	0
	270	1	2	7	2
	300	1	3	5	0
	330	2	0	2	2
3	360	2	1	0	0
	390	2	1	7	2
	420	2	2	5	0
	450	2	3	2	2
4	480	3	0	0	0
	510	3	0	7	2
	540	3	1	5	0
	570	3	2	2	2
5	600	3	3	0	0
	630	3	3	7	2
	660	4	0	5	0
	690	4	1	2	2
6	720	4	2	0	0
	750	4	2	7	2
	780	4	3	5	0
	810	5	0	2	2
7	840	5	1	0	0
	870	5	1	7	2
	900	5	2	5	0
	930	5	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc
8	960	6	0	0	0
	990	6	0	7	2
	1020	6	1	5	0
	1050	6	2	2	2
9	1080	6	3	0	0
	1110	6	3	7	2
	1140	7	0	5	0
	1170	7	1	2	2
10	1200	7	2	0	0
	1230	7	2	7	2
	1260	7	3	5	0
	1290	8	0	2	2
11	1320	8	1	0	0
	1350	8	1	7	2
	1380	8	2	5	0
	1410	8	3	2	2
12	1440	9	0	0	0
	1470	9	0	7	2
	1500	9	1	5	0
	1530	9	2	2	2
13	1560	9	3	0	0
	1590	9	3	7	2
	1620	10	0	5	0
	1650	10	1	2	2
14	1610	10	2	0	0
	1810	10	2	7	2
	1740	10	3	5	0
	1770	11	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
15	1800	11	1	0	0
	1830	11	1	7	2
	1860	11	2	5	0
	1890	11	3	2	2
16	1920	12	0	0	0
	1950	12	0	7	2
	1980	12	1	5	0
	2010	12	2	2	2
17	2040	12	3	0	0
	2070	12	3	7	2
	2100	13	0	5	0
	2130	13	1	2	2
18	2160	13	2	0	0
	2190	13	2	7	2
	2220	13	3	5	0
	2250	14	0	2	2
19	2280	14	1	0	0
	2310	14	1	7	2
	2340	14	2	5	0
	2370	14	3	2	2
20	2400	15	0	0	0
	2430	15	0	7	2
	2460	15	1	5	0
	2490	15	2	2	2
21	2520	15	3	0	0
	2550	15	3	7	2
	2580	16	0	5	0
	2610	16	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
22	2640	16	2	0	0
	2670	16	2	7	2
	2700	16	3	5	0
	2730	17	0	2	2
23	2760	17	1	0	0
	2790	17	1	7	2
	2820	17	2	5	0
	2850	17	3	2	2
24	2880	18	0	0	0
	2910	18	0	7	2
	2940	18	1	5	0
	2970	18	2	2	2
25	3000	18	3	0	0
	3030	18	3	7	2
	3060	19	0	5	0
	3090	19	1	2	2
26	3120	19	2	0	0
	3150	19	2	7	2
	3180	19	3	5	0
	3210	20	0	2	2
27	3240	20	1	0	0
	3270	20	1	7	2
	3300	20	2	5	0
	3330	20	3	2	2
28	3360	21	0	0	0
	3390	21	0	7	2
	3420	21	1	5	0
	3450	21	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
29	3480	21	3	0	0
	3510	21	3	7	2
	3540	22	0	5	0
	3570	22	1	2	2
30	3600	22	2	0	0
	3630	22	2	7	2
	3660	22	3	5	0
	3690	23	0	2	2
31	3720	23	1	0	0
	3750	23	1	7	2
	3780	23	2	5	0
	3810	23	3	2	2
32	3840	24	0	0	0
	3870	24	0	7	2
	3900	24	1	5	0
	3930	24	2	2	2
33	3960	24	3	0	0
	3990	24	3	7	2
	4020	25	0	5	0
	4050	25	1	2	2
34	4080	25	2	0	0
	4110	25	2	7	2
	4140	25	3	5	0
	4170	26	0	2	2
35	4200	26	1	0	0
	4230	26	1	7	2
	4260	26	2	5	0
	4290	26	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
36	4320	27	0	0	0
	4350	27	0	7	2
	4380	27	1	5	0
	4410	27	2	2	2
37	4440	27	3	0	0
	4470	27	3	7	2
	4500	28	0	5	0
	4530	28	1	2	2
38	4560	28	2	0	0
	4590	28	2	7	2
	4620	28	3	5	0
	4650	29	0	2	2
39	4680	29	1	0	0
	4710	29	1	7	2
	4740	29	2	5	0
	4770	29	3	2	2
40	4800	30	0	0	0
	4830	30	0	7	2
	4860	30	1	5	0
	4890	30	2	2	2
41	4920	30	3	0	0
	4950	30	3	7	2
	4980	31	0	5	0
	5010	31	1	2	2
42	5040	31	2	0	0
	5070	31	2	7	2
	5100	31	3	5	0
	5130	32	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Parc.
43	5160	32	1	0	0
	5190	32	1	7	2
	5220	32	2	5	0
	5250	32	3	2	2
44	5280	33	0	0	0
	5310	33	0	7	2
	5340	33	1	5	0
	5370	33	2	2	2
45	5400	33	3	0	0
	5430	33	3	7	2
	5460	34	0	4	0
	5490	34	1	2	2
46	5520	34	2	0	0
	5550	34	2	7	2
	5580	34	3	5	0
	5610	35	0	2	2
47	5640	35	1	0	0
	5670	35	1	7	2
	5700	35	2	5	0
	5730	35	3	2	2
48	5760	36	0	0	0
	5790	36	0	7	2
	5820	36	1	5	0
	5850	36	2	2	2
49	5880	36	3	0	0
	5910	36	3	7	2
	5940	37	0	5	0
	5970	37	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Prec.
50	6000	37	2	0	0
	6030	37	2	7	2
	6060	37	3	5	0
	6090	38	0	2	2
51	6120	38	1	0	0
	6150	38	1	7	2
	6180	38	2	5	0
	6210	38	3	2	2
52	6240	39	0	0	0
	6270	39	0	7	2
	6300	39	1	5	0
	6330	39	2	2	2
53	6360	39	3	0	0
	6390	39	3	7	2
	6420	40	0	5	0
	6450	40	1	2	2
54	6480	40	2	0	0
	6510	40	2	7	2
	6540	40	3	5	0
	6570	41	0	2	2
55	6600	41	1	0	0
	6630	41	1	7	2
	6660	41	2	5	0
	6690	41	3	2	2
56	6720	42	0	0	0
	6750	42	0	7	2
	6780	42	1	5	0
	6810	42	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
57	6840	42	3	0	0
	6870	42	3	7	2
	6900	43	0	5	0
	6930	43	1	2	2
58	6960	43	2	0	0
	6990	43	2	7	2
	7020	43	3	5	0
	7050	44	0	2	2
59	7080	44	1	0	0
	7110	44	1	7	2
	7140	44	2	5	0
	7170	44	3	2	2
60	7200	45	0	0	0
	7230	45	0	7	2
	7260	45	1	5	0
	7290	45	2	2	2
61	7320	45	3	0	0
	7350	45	3	7	2
	7380	46	0	5	0
	7410	46	1	2	2
62	7440	46	2	0	0
	7470	46	2	7	2
	7500	46	3	5	0
	7530	47	0	2	2
63	7560	47	1	0	0
	7590	47	1	7	2
	7620	47	2	5	0
	7650	47	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
64	7680	48	0	0	0
	7710	48	0	0	2
	7740	48	1	0	0
	7770	48	2	0	2
65	7800	48	3	0	0
	7830	48	3	0	2
	7860	49	0	0	0
	7890	49	1	0	2
66	7920	49	2	0	0
	7950	49	2	1	2
	7980	49	3	1	0
	8010	50	0	1	2
67	8040	50	1	1	0
	8070	50	1	1	2
	8100	50	2	1	0
	8130	50	3	1	2
68	8160	51	0	1	0
	8190	51	0	1	2
	8220	51	1	1	0
	8250	51	2	1	2
69	8280	51	3	1	0
	8310	51	3	1	2
	8340	52	0	1	0
	8370	52	1	1	2
70	8400	52	2	1	0
	8430	52	2	1	2
	8460	52	3	1	0
	8490	53	0	1	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc:
71	8520	53	1	0	0
	8550	53	1	7	2
	8580	53	2	5	0
	8610	53	3	2	2
72	8640	54	0	0	0
	8670	54	0	7	2
	8700	54	1	5	0
	8730	54	2	2	2
73	8760	54	3	0	0
	8790	54	3	7	2
	8820	55	0	5	0
	8850	55	1	2	2
74	8880	55	2	0	0
	8910	55	2	7	2
	8940	55	3	5	0
	8970	56	0	2	2
75	9000	56	1	0	0
	9030	56	1	7	2
	9060	56	2	5	0
	9090	56	3	2	2
76	9120	57	0	0	0
	9150	57	0	7	2
	9180	57	1	5	0
	9210	57	2	2	2
77	9240	57	3	0	0
	9270	57	3	7	2
	9300	58	0	5	0
	9330	58	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
78	9360	58	2	0	0
	9390	58	2	7	2
	9420	58	3	5	0
	9450	59	0	2	2
79	9480	59	1	0	0
	9510	59	1	7	2
	9540	59	2	5	0
	9570	59	3	2	2
80	9600	60	0	0	0
	9630	60	0	7	2
	9660	60	1	5	0
	9690	60	2	2	2
81	9720	60	3	0	0
	9750	60	3	7	2
	9780	61	0	5	0
	9810	61	1	2	2
82	9840	61	2	0	0
	9870	61	2	7	2
	9900	61	3	5	0
	9930	62	0	2	2
83	9960	62	1	0	0
	9990	62	1	7	2
	10020	62	2	5	0
	10050	62	3	2	2
84	10080	63	0	0	0
	10110	63	0	7	2
	10140	63	1	5	0
	10170	63	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood	Dayw.	Perc.
85	10200	63	3	0	0
	10230	63	3	7	2
	10260	64	0	5	0
	10290	64	1	2	2
86	10320	64	2	0	0
	10350	64	2	7	2
	10310	64	3	5	0
	10410	65	0	2	2
87	10440	65	1	0	0
	10470	65	1	7	2
	10500	65	2	5	0
	10530	65	3	2	2
88	10560	66	0	0	0
	10590	66	0	7	2
	10620	66	1	5	0
	10650	66	2	2	2
89	10680	66	3	0	0
	10710	66	3	7	2
	10740	67	0	5	0
	10770	67	1	2	2
90	10800	67	2	0	0
	10830	67	2	7	2
	10860	67	3	5	0
	10890	68	0	2	2
91	10920	68	1	0	0
	10950	68	1	7	2
	10980	68	2	5	0
	11010	68	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
92	11040	69	0	0	0
	11070	69	0	7	2
	11100	69	1	5	0
	11130	69	2	2	2
93	11160	69	3	0	0
	11190	69	3	7	2
	11220	70	0	5	0
	11250	70	1	2	2
94	11280	70	2	0	0
	11310	70	2	7	2
	11340	70	3	5	0
	11370	71	0	2	2
95	11400	71	1	0	0
	11430	71	1	7	2
	11460	71	2	5	0
	11490	71	3	2	2
96	11520	72	0	0	0
	11550	72	0	7	2
	11580	72	1	5	0
	11610	72	2	2	2
97	11640	72	3	0	0
	11670	72	3	7	2
	11700	73	0	5	0
	11730	73	1	2	2
98	11760	73	2	0	0
	11790	73	2	7	2
	11820	73	3	5	0
	11850	74	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
99	11880	74	1	01	0
	11910	74	1	7	2
	11940	74	2	5	0
	11970	74	3	2	2
100	12000	75	0	0	0
	12030	75	0	7	2
	12060	75	1	5	0
	12090	75	2	2	2
101	12120	75	3	0	0
	12150	75	3	7	2
	12180	76	0	5	0
	12210	76	1	2	2
102	12240	76	2	0	0
	12270	76	2	7	2
	12300	76	3	5	0
	12330	77	0	2	2
103	12360	77	1	0	0
	12390	77	1	7	2
	12420	77	2	5	0
	12450	77	3	2	2
104	12480	87	0	0	0
	12510	87	0	7	2
	12540	87	1	5	0
	12570	87	2	2	2
105	12600	78	3	0	0
	12630	78	3	7	2
	12660	79	0	5	0
	12690	79	1	2	2

	Perches	Acres.	Rood.	Dayn.	Perc.
106	12720	79	2	0	0
	12750	79	2	0	2
	12780	79	3	0	0
	12810	80	0	0	2
107	12840	80	1	0	0
	12870	80	1	0	2
	12900	80	2	0	0
	12930	80	3	0	2
108	12960	81	0	0	0
	12990	81	0	0	2
	13020	81	1	0	0
	13050	81	2	0	2
109	13080	81	3	0	0
	13110	81	3	0	2
	13140	82	0	0	0
	13170	82	1	0	2
110	13200	82	2	0	0
	13230	82	2	0	2
	13260	82	3	0	0
	13290	83	0	0	2
111	13320	83	1	0	0
	13350	83	1	0	2
	13380	83	2	0	0
	13410	83	3	0	2
112	13440	84	0	0	0
	13470	84	0	0	2
	13500	84	1	0	0
	13530	84	2	0	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Prec.
113	13560	84	3	0	0
	13590	84	3	7	2
	13620	85	0	5	0
	13650	85	1	2	2
114	13680	85	2	0	0
	13710	85	2	7	2
	13740	85	3	5	0
	13770	86	0	2	2
115	13800	86	1	0	0
	13830	86	1	7	2
	13860	86	2	5	0
	13890	86	3	2	2
116	13920	87	0	0	0
	13950	87	0	7	2
	13980	87	1	4	0
	14010	87	2	2	2
117	14040	87	3	0	0
	14070	87	3	7	2
	14100	88	0	5	0
	14130	88	1	2	2
118	14160	88	2	0	0
	14190	88	2	7	2
	14220	88	3	5	0
	14250	89	0	2	2
119	14280	89	1	0	0
	14310	89	1	7	2
	14340	89	2	5	0
	14370	89	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood	Dayw.	Perc.
120	14400	90	0	0	0
	14430	90	0	7	2
	14460	90	1	5	0
	14490	90	2	2	2
121	14520	90	3	0	0
	14550	90	3	7	2
	14580	91	0	5	0
	14610	91	1	2	2
122	14640	91	2	0	0
	14670	91	2	7	2
	14700	91	3	5	0
	14730	92	0	2	2
123	14760	92	1	0	0
	14790	92	1	7	2
	14820	92	2	5	0
	14850	92	3	2	2
124	14880	93	0	0	0
	14910	93	0	7	2
	14940	93	1	5	0
	14970	93	2	2	2
125	15000	93	3	0	0
	15030	93	3	7	2
	15060	94	0	5	0
	15090	94	1	2	2
126	15120	94	2	0	0
	15150	94	2	7	2
	15180	94	3	5	0
	15210	95	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres	Rood	Dayw.	Perc.
127	15240	95	1	0	0
	15270	95	1	7	2
	15300	95	2	5	0
	15330	95	3	2	2
128	15360	96	0	0	0
	15390	96	0	7	2
	15420	96	1	5	0
	15450	96	2	2	2
129	15480	96	3	0	0
	15510	96	3	7	2
	15540	97	0	5	0
	15570	97	1	2	2
130	15600	97	2	0	0
	15630	97	2	7	2
	15660	97	3	5	0
	15690	98	0	2	2
131	15720	98	1	0	0
	15750	98	1	7	2
	15780	98	2	5	0
	15810	98	3	2	2
132	15840	99	0	0	0
	15870	99	0	7	2
	15900	99	1	5	0
	15930	99	2	2	2
133	15960	99	3	0	0
	15990	99	3	7	2
	16020	100	0	5	0
	16050	100	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
134	16080	100	2	0	0
	16110	100	2	7	2
	16140	100	3	5	0
	16170	101	0	2	2
135	16200	101	1	0	0
	16230	101	1	7	2
	16260	101	2	5	0
	16290	101	3	2	2
136	16320	102	0	0	0
	16350	102	0	7	2
	16380	102	1	5	0
	16410	102	2	2	2
137	16440	102	3	0	0
	16470	103	3	7	2
	16500	103	0	5	0
	16530	103	1	2	2
138	16560	103	2	0	0
	16590	103	2	7	2
	16620	103	3	5	0
	16650	104	0	2	2
139	16680	104	1	0	0
	16710	104	1	7	2
	16740	104	2	5	0
	16770	104	3	2	2
140	16800	105	0	0	0
	16830	105	0	7	2
	16860	105	1	5	0
	16890	105	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc
141	16920	105	3	9	0
	16950	105	3	7	2
	16980	106	0	5	0
	17010	106	1	2	2
142	17040	106	2	0	0
	17070	106	2	7	2
	17100	106	3	5	0
	17130	107	0	2	2
143	17160	107	1	0	0
	17190	107	1	7	2
	17220	107	2	5	0
	17250	107	3	2	2
144	17280	108	0	0	0
	17310	108	0	7	2
	17340	108	1	5	0
	17370	108	2	2	2
145	17400	108	3	0	0
	17430	108	3	7	2
	17460	109	0	5	0
	17490	109	1	2	2
146	17520	109	2	0	0
	17550	109	2	7	2
	17580	109	3	5	0
	17610	110	0	2	2
147	17640	110	1	0	0
	17670	110	1	7	2
	17700	110	2	5	0
	17730	110	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
148	17760	111	0	0	0
	17790	111	0	7	2
	17820	111	1	5	0
	17850	111	2	2	2
149	17880	111	3	0	0
	17910	111	3	7	2
	17940	112	0	5	0
	17970	112	1	2	2
150	18000	112	2	0	0
	18030	112	2	7	2
	18060	112	3	5	0
	18090	113	0	2	2
151	18120	113	1	0	0
	18150	113	1	7	2
	18180	113	2	3	0
	18210	113	3	2	2
152	18240	114	0	0	0
	18270	114	0	7	2
	18300	114	1	5	0
	18330	114	2	2	2
153	18360	114	3	0	0
	18390	114	3	7	2
	18420	115	0	5	0
	18450	115	1	2	2
154	18480	115	2	0	0
	18510	115	2	7	2
	18540	115	3	5	0
	18570	116	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Prec.
155	18600	115	1	0	0
	18630	116	1	7	2
	18660	116	2	5	0
	18690	116	3	2	2
156	18720	117	0	0	0
	18750	117	0	7	2
	18780	117	1	5	0
	18810	117	2	2	2
157	18840	117	3	0	0
	18870	117	3	7	2
	18900	118	0	5	0
	18930	118	1	2	2
158	18960	118	2	0	0
	18990	118	2	7	2
	19020	118	3	5	0
	19050	119	0	2	2
159	19080	119	1	0	0
	19110	119	1	7	2
	19140	119	2	5	0
	19170	119	3	2	2
160	19200	120	0	0	0
	19230	120	0	7	2
	19260	120	1	5	0
	19290	120	2	2	2
161	19320	120	3	0	0
	19350	120	3	7	2
	19380	121	0	5	0
	19410	121	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood	Dayw.	Perc.
162	19440	121	2	0	0
	19470	121	2	7	2
	19500	121	3	5	0
	19530	122	0	2	2
163	19560	122	1	0	0
	19590	122	1	7	2
	19620	122	2	5	0
	19650	122	3	2	2
164	19680	123	0	0	0
	19710	123	0	7	2
	19740	123	1	5	0
	19770	123	2	2	2
165	19800	123	3	0	0
	19830	123	3	7	2
	19860	124	0	5	0
	19890	124	1	2	2
166	19920	124	2	0	0
	19950	124	2	7	2
	19980	124	3	5	0
	20010	125	0	2	2
197	20040	125	1	0	0
	20070	125	1	7	2
	20100	125	2	5	0
	20130	125	3	2	2
168	20160	126	0	0	0
	20190	126	0	7	2
	20220	126	1	5	0
	20250	126	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Pere.
169	20280	126	3	0	0
	20310	126	3	7	2
	20340	127	0	5	0
	20370	127	1	2	2
170	20400	127	2	0	0
	20430	127	2	7	2
	20460	127	3	5	0
	20490	128	0	2	2
171	20520	128	1	0	0
	20550	128	1	7	2
	20580	128	2	5	0
	20610	128	3	2	2
172	20640	129	0	0	0
	20670	129	0	7	2
	20700	129	1	5	0
	20730	129	2	2	2
173	20760	129	3	0	0
	20790	129	3	7	2
	20820	130	0	5	0
	20850	130	1	2	2
174	20880	130	2	0	0
	20910	130	2	7	2
	20940	130	3	5	0
	20070	131	0	2	2
175	21000	131	1	0	0
	21030	131	1	7	2
	21060	131	2	5	0
	21090	131	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
176	21120	132	0	0	0
	21150	132	0	7	2
	21180	132	1	5	0
	21210	132	2	2	2
177	21240	132	3	0	0
	21270	132	3	7	2
	21300	133	0	5	0
	21330	133	1	2	2
178	21360	133	2	0	0
	21390	133	2	7	2
	21420	133	3	5	0
	21450	134	0	2	2
179	21480	134	1	0	0
	21510	134	1	7	2
	21540	134	2	5	0
	21570	134	3	2	2
180	21600	135	0	0	0
	21630	135	0	7	2
	21660	135	1	5	0
	21690	135	2	2	2
181	21720	135	3	0	0
	21750	135	3	7	2
	21780	136	0	5	0
	21810	136	1	2	2
182	21840	136	2	0	0
	21870	136	2	7	2
	21900	136	3	5	0
	21930	137	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
183	21960	137	1	0	0
	21990	137	1	7	2
	22020	137	2	5	0
	22050	137	3	2	2
184	22080	138	0	0	0
	22110	138	0	7	2
	22140	138	1	5	0
	22170	138	2	2	2
185	22200	138	3	0	0
	22230	138	3	7	2
	22260	139	0	5	0
	22290	139	1	2	2
186	22320	139	2	0	0
	22350	139	2	7	2
	22380	139	3	5	0
	22410	140	0	2	2
187	22440	140	1	0	0
	22470	140	1	7	2
	22500	140	2	5	0
	22530	140	3	2	2
188	22560	141	0	0	0
	22590	141	0	7	2
	22620	141	1	5	0
	22650	141	2	2	2
189	22680	141	3	0	0
	22710	141	3	7	2
	22740	142	0	5	0
	22770	142	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
190	22800	142	2	0	0
	22830	142	2	7	2
	22860	142	3	5	0
	22890	143	0	2	2
191	22920	143	1	0	0
	22950	143	1	7	2
	22980	143	2	5	0
	23010	143	3	2	2
192	23040	144	0	0	0
	23070	144	0	7	2
	23100	144	1	5	0
	23130	144	2	2	2
193	23160	144	3	0	0
	23190	144	3	7	2
	23220	145	0	5	0
	23250	145	1	2	2
194	23280	145	2	0	0
	23310	145	2	7	2
	23340	145	3	5	0
	23370	146	0	2	2
195	23400	146	1	0	0
	23430	146	1	7	2
	23460	146	2	5	0
	23490	146	3	2	2
196	23520	147	0	0	0
	23550	147	0	7	2
	23580	147	1	5	0
	23610	147	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
197	23640	147	3	0	0
	23670	147	3	7	2
	23700	148	0	5	0
	23730	148	1	2	2
198	23760	148	2	0	0
	23790	148	2	7	2
	23820	148	3	5	0
	23850	149	0	2	2
199	23880	149	1	0	0
	23910	149	1	7	2
	23940	149	2	5	0
	23970	149	3	2	2
200	24000	150	0	0	0
	24030	150	0	7	2
	24060	150	1	5	0
	24090	150	2	2	2
201	24120	150	3	0	0
	24150	150	3	7	2
	24180	151	0	5	0
	24210	151	1	2	2
202	24240	151	2	0	0
	24270	151	2	7	2
	24300	151	3	5	0
	24330	152	0	2	2
203	24360	152	1	0	0
	24390	152	1	7	2
	24420	152	2	5	0
	24450	152	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dyw.	Perc.
204	24480	153	0	0	0
	24510	153	0	7	2
	24540	153	1	5	0
	24570	153	2	2	2
205	24600	153	3	0	0
	24630	153	3	7	2
	24660	154	0	5	0
	24690	154	1	2	2
206	24720	154	2	0	0
	24750	154	2	7	2
	24780	154	3	5	0
	24810	155	0	2	2
207	24840	155	1	0	0
	24870	155	1	7	2
	24900	155	2	5	0
	24930	155	3	2	2
208	24960	156	0	0	0
	24990	156	0	7	2
	25020	156	1	5	0
	25050	156	2	2	2
209	25080	156	3	0	0
	25110	156	3	7	2
	25140	157	0	5	0
	25170	157	1	2	2
210	25200	157	2	0	0
	25230	157	2	7	2
	25260	157	3	5	0
	25290	158	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Roods	Dzyw:	Perc.
211	25320	158	1	0	0
	25350	158	1	7	2
	25380	158	2	5	0
	25410	158	3	2	2
212	25440	159	0	0	0
	25470	159	0	7	2
	25500	159	1	5	0
	25530	159	2	2	2
213	25560	159	3	0	0
	25590	159	3	7	2
	25620	160	0	5	0
	25650	160	1	2	2
214	25680	160	2	0	0
	25710	160	2	7	2
	25740	160	3	5	0
	25770	161	0	2	2
215	25800	161	1	0	0
	25830	161	1	7	2
	25860	161	2	5	0
	25890	161	3	2	2
216	25920	162	0	0	0
	25959	162	0	7	2
	25980	162	1	5	0
	26010	162	2	2	2
217	26040	162	3	0	0
	26070	162	3	7	2
	26100	163	0	5	0
	26130	163	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dyw.	Perc.
218	26160	162	2	0	0
	26190	163	2	7	2
	26220	163	3	5	0
	26250	164	0	2	2
219	26280	164	1	0	0
	26310	164	1	7	2
	26340	164	2	5	0
	26370	164	3	2	2
220	26400	165	0	0	0
	26430	165	0	7	2
	26460	165	1	5	0
	26490	165	2	2	2
221	26520	165	3	0	0
	26550	165	3	7	2
	26580	166	0	5	0
	16610	166	1	2	2
222	26640	166	2	0	0
	26670	166	2	7	2
	26700	166	3	5	0
	26730	167	0	2	2
223	26760	167	1	0	0
	26790	167	1	7	2
	26820	167	2	5	0
	26850	167	3	2	2
224	26880	168	0	0	0
	26910	168	0	7	2
	26940	168	1	5	0
	26970	168	2	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
225	27000	168	3	0	0
	27030	168	3	7	2
	27060	169	0	5	0
	27090	169	1	2	2
226	27120	169	2	0	0
	27150	169	2	7	2
	27180	169	3	5	0
	27210	170	0	2	2
227	27240	170	1	0	0
	27270	170	1	7	2
	27300	170	2	5	0
	27330	170	3	2	2
228	27360	171	0	0	0
	27390	171	0	7	2
	27420	171	1	5	0
	27450	171	2	2	2
229	27480	171	3	0	0
	27510	171	3	7	2
	27540	172	0	5	0
	27570	172	1	2	2
230	27600	172	2	0	0
	37630	172	2	7	2
	27660	172	3	5	0
	27690	173	0	2	2
231	27720	173	1	0	0
	27750	173	1	7	2
	27780	173	2	5	0
	27810	173	3	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Perc.
232	27840	174	0	0	0
	27870	174	0	7	2
	27900	174	1	5	0
	27930	174	2	2	2
233	27960	174	3	0	0
	27990	174	3	7	2
	28020	175	0	5	0
	28050	175	1	2	2
234	28080	175	2	0	0
	28110	175	2	7	2
	28140	175	3	5	0
	28170	176	0	2	2
235	28200	176	1	0	0
	28230	176	1	7	2
	28260	176	2	5	0
	28290	176	3	2	2
236	28320	177	0	0	0
	28350	177	0	7	2
	28380	177	1	5	0
	28410	177	2	2	2
237	28440	177	3	0	0
	28470	177	3	7	2
	28500	178	0	5	0
	28530	178	1	2	2
238	28560	178	2	0	0
	28590	178	2	7	2
	28620	178	3	5	0
	28650	179	0	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dyw.	Perc.
239	28680	179	1	0	0
	28710	179	1	7	2
	28740	179	2	5	0
	28770	179	3	2	2
240	28800	180	0	0	0
	28830	180	0	7	2
	28860	180	1	5	0
	28890	180	2	2	2
241	28920	180	3	0	0
	28950	180	3	7	2
	28980	181	0	5	0
	29010	181	1	2	2
242	29040	181	2	0	0
	29070	181	2	7	2
	29100	181	3	5	0
	29130	182	0	2	2
243	29160	182	1	0	0
	29190	182	1	7	2
	29220	182	2	5	0
	29250	182	3	2	2
244	29280	183	0	0	0
	29310	183	0	7	2
	29340	183	1	5	0
	29370	183	2	2	2
245	29400	183	3	0	0
	29430	183	3	7	2
	29460	184	0	5	0
	29490	184	1	2	2

	Perches.	Acres.	Rood.	Dayw.	Pert.
246	29520	184	2	0	0
	29550	184	2	7	2
	29580	184	3	5	0
	29610	185	0	2	2
247	29640	185	1	0	0
	29670	185	1	7	2
	29700	185	2	5	0
	29730	185	3	2	2
248	29760	186	0	0	0
	29790	186	0	7	2
	29820	186	1	5	0
	29850	186	2	2	2
249	29880	186	2	0	0
	29910	189	2	7	2
	29940	189	3	5	0
	29970	190	0	2	2

Here in theſe Tables, gentle Reader, thou mayeſt finde a great deal of eaſe to thy labour, if thou doſt but truely know them and underſtand them; for more eaſe were but to mak Art lame, and ſo I reſt thine to his Power,

Thomas Norton.

Of another way of ſumming of meaſures into Acres.

BEcauſe this rule of ſumming of acres beforeſaid is very hard & redious to them that be not expert, ready, in caſting of a Count, & many times they be deceived in true ſumming of meaſures afrer this way. Therefore ye ſhall have hereafter a rule following more plainer, and ready to all men, for the true knowledge of this thing. Therefore when ye have caſt out the length and breadth of your land, by ſuch ways and reaſon as ye have ſeen before in diverſe faſhions of figures, by diverſe examples. Then ye ſhall ſeek out the nnmber of perches of the length of your land in the highe margent, and the number of perches of the breadth of your land, in the ſide of the margent. And then ye ſhall ſeek out beneath upou the ſame ſide that place, the which

doth

doth anſwer directly to both of theſe numbers, of the length and of the breadth together.

And there ye ſhall find the number of acres, roods, day workes, and perches contained within the length and breadth of the ſame meaſure.

To know the reaſon of this rule following.

But firſt for the perfect knowledge of this rule following, ye ſhall underſtand, that the numbers ſet above in the higher margent, doe ſignifie the number of perches in the length of the meaſure. And the numbers ſet in the ſide margent, doe ſignifie the number of perches in the breadth of the meaſure. The firſt number ſet to every ſquare place beneath upon the ſides do betoken the number of acres. The figure of one ſet above in the left of the ſaid places, doth betoken a rood, or a

quarter

quarter of halfe an Acre. The figure of two ſet there ſignifieth an Acre. The figure of three ſet there ſignifieth three quarters of an acre. The firſt figure ſet in the longer part of every place, betokeneth the number of day workes, and the figure that followeth next after that, betokeneth the number of perches. Alſo ye ſhall note that this rule doth extend from the number of one perch, to the number of ſix ſcore perches in length. And from the number of one perch to the number of an hundred perches in breadth, and no further. This rule ſhould be written altogether upon one ſide of a table, that ye might ſee altogether the whole length and breadth of all theſe numbers beforeſaid. But becauſe this manner of table, ſhould be very large and tedious to beare about. Therefore it is divided in this little book, into the ten parts as it doth plainly appear hereafter.

1. The

1. The firſt part is from one perch to ſixſcore perches in length, and from one to ten in breadth.

2. The ſecond part is from eleven to ſixſcore in length, and from eleven to twenty in breadth.

3. The third part is from twenty one to ſixſcore in length, and from twenty one to thirty in breadth.

4. The fourth part is from thirty one to fiveſcore in length, and from thirty one to forty in breadth.

5 The fift part is from forty one to ſixſcor in length, and from forty one to fifty in breadth.

6. The ſixth part is from fifty one to ſixſcor in length, and from fifty one to ſixty in breadth.

7. The ſeventh part is from ſixty one to ſixſcore in length, and from threeſcore and one to threeſcore and ten in breadth.

8. The eight part is from ſeventy to ſixſcore in length, and from ſeventy one to eighty in breadth.

9. The nineth part is from eighty one to ſixſcore in length, and from eighty one to ninety in breadth.

10. The tenth part is from ninety one to ſixſcor in length, and from ninety one to one hundred in breadth.

To meaſure Timber or Stone, in length, breadth and depth by the foot ſquare.

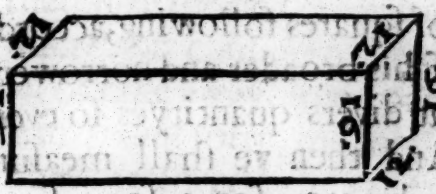
IN meaſuring Timber, Stone or any other like thing in length, breadth and depth, by the foot ſquare you muſt diligenty marke, whether it be equally four ſquare, or partly four ſquare, or elſe in three ſides equally or partly ſquare, or elſe in five, ſix, ſeven or more ſides ſquare. Or elſe all round without

any

any ſquare ſide. And if a peece of Timber be equally in four ſides ſquare like to this preſent figure, then ye may take indifferently one of them to the breadth of the true ſquare of that manner peece of timber: And then ſet forth the length thereto for a foot ſquare, as doth appeare by the meaſure that followeth after that ſquare in the figure of Timber meaſure as in this example. The four ſquare ſides be every one twelve inches broad, then ye muſt lay out to that breadth twelve inches in length, the which doth make one foot ſquare in timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the figure of timber meaſure following: another example, The ſquare ſides be every one ten inches broad, then lay out ſeven inches, and one quater of an inch thereto in length for one foot ſquare, as doth appeare in the ſame rule following, and ſo likewiſe of all other peeces of timber equally four ſquare.

Of

Of a peece of Timber in four sides partly square.



But becauſe all peeces of timber be not in all four ſides equally ſquare like to this foreſaid figure, but ſome be in four ſides partly ſquare, like to this preſent figure: Therfore in ſuch peeces of timber ye ſhal lay one broader and one narrower ſide in one whole ſum together, and divide them equally into two parts, and then take one of them for the breadth of the ſquare of ſuch manner timber, as many attificers doe commonly uſe, the which be greatly deceived therby, becauſe by ſuch diviſion, they make the ſquare therof much more then the truth, & by reaſon of the more

more ſquare, they ſet the leſſe length therto, for a foot ſqnare in timber meaſure. But ye ſhal take the ſquar of ſuch a peece of timber, as is ſet forth in the table of ſquares following, according to one of his broader and norrower ſides, of what divers quantityes ſo ever they be. And then ye ſhall meaſure the length thereto, for a foot ſquare in Timber meaſure, as it is plainly ſet forth in the figure of Timber meaſure next after that rule following, as in this example: the peece of Timber is on one ſide twelve inches broad, and on the other ſide ſixteene inches broad, then take thirteene inches and a halfe inch, a quarter inch, and a quarter quarter inch, and a halfe quarter quarter inch, for the ſquar of theſe two bredths as doth appeare in the figure of ſquares following. Afterward ye ſhall lay to this ſquare ten inches, quarter inches in length for one foote ſquare in Timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the figure

of

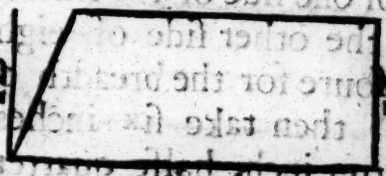
of Timber meaſure following. But becauſe the ſquares do not alwayes riſe to any inches, but ſomtimes to odde parts of any inch, as in this example before ſaid: therefore the odd quantities after your diſcretion conſidered, yee ſhall adde to, or take away, ſome part more or leſſe in ſeting forth the foot ſquare in Timber meaſure, beſide the quantityes expreſſed in figure of timber meaſure here. For it were very hard, yet impoſſible to ſet forth true quantityes of Timber meaſure, to all odde quantities of ſquares.

Of a peece of Timber in three ſides equally ſquare.

AND when a pecee of Timber is in three ſides equally ſquare, like to this

this preſent figure, then ye ſhall take the diſtance betweene one of the angels to the midle of the contrary ſide for the ſquare, and the halfe of one whole ſide for another ſquare: then ſerch out in the figure of timber, as it is ſet forth there according to the broder and narrower ſides thereof, as in this example. The diſtance betwene the one angle to the contrary ſide is ten inches, and the halfe on the whole ſide is ſix inches, then take ſeven inches and a halfe inch, quarter inch, for the ſquare of this length and breadth, as doth apeare in the figure; afterward ye ſhall lay to this two foot and eleven inches, quarter inch in length, for one foot ſquare in timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the figure of timber meaſure. Alwayes conſidered the odde quantities of the ſquare above the ſeven inches.

Of a peece of Timber in three ſides partly or diverſly ſquare, with one plaine Angle.



ALſo when a peece of timber is in three ſides, partly or diverſly ſquare, with one plaine angle, like to this preſent Figure: then you ſhall meaſure from the plaine angle to the ſharpe angle on the one ſide for one ſquare, and meaſure from the plaine angle to the ſharpe angle on the other ſide, and take halfe of that meaſure for the other ſquare: then take the ſquare of that peece of timber, as it is ſet forth in the Figure according to the one border, and one narrower ſides thereof; as in this example; the one

ſide from the plaine angle to the ſharp angle is twelve inches in breadth, and the other ſide from the plaine angle to the other ſharpe angle is eight inches in breadth: then take twelve for the breadth of one ſide of the timber, and halfe of the other ſide of eight, the which is foure for the breadth of another ſide: then take ſix inches halfe inch, quarter inch, halfe quarter inch, quarter quarter inch, halfe quarter inch, for the ſquare of this length and breadth, as doth appeare in the Figure; afterward ye ſhall lay to this ſquare ſome part leſſe than the foure foot in length, for one foot ſquare in timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the Figure of timber meaſure, in conſideration of the odde quantities above the ſix inches in the ſquare aforeſaid.

Of a peece of Timber in five sides equally square.

IF a peece of Timber be in five sides equally square, like to this present Figure, then you shall measure all the square sides of it round about, and take halfe the number of inches of that measure for one square side: and then ye shall measure the distance from the middle of the end of the timber, to the middle of one square side between the two angles, as it appeareth by the line in the same Figure: and take the measure of the distance for another square side, as in this example. In this Figure of five square, every side is ten inches, the which five times multiplyed mak-

eth fifty, then take halfe fifty, the which is five and twenty for one ſquare, and the diſtance betweene the middle point to the middle of one ſquare ſide, the which is ſeven for another ſquare ſide: then take thirteen inches halfe quart. inch, quarter quarter inch, halfe quarter quarter inch, for the ſquare of this length and breadth: afterward ye ſhal lay to this ſquare, ſome part leſſe then ten inches, quarter inch, in length for one foot ſquare in timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the Figure of timber meaſure, by reaſon of the odde quantities above the thirteen inches to the ſquare aforeſaid. This laſt rule you ſhall follow generally in meaſuring of all other peeces of timber in ſix, ſeven, eight, or more ſides equally ſquare.

Of

Of a peece of round Timber without any ſquare ſides.

AND when a peece of Timber is all round, without any ſquare ſide, like to this preſent Figure; then Artificers moſt commonly do gird it round about with a line, and divide the meaſure of that girding into foure equall parts; and then they take one of them for the ſquare of ſuch a round peece of timber: but they be greatly deceived by ſuch manner of meaſuring, for they make the ſquare thereof much leſſe then the truth, and by ſetting forth the more length thereto for a foot ſquare in timber meaſure, much more timber for a foot ſquare in ſuch round peeces

than is right. Therefore when ye have girded it round about with a Line, you ſhall divide the length thereof into two equall parties, and take one part of them for one ſquare ſide of ſuch a round peece of timber. Afterward you ſhall divide againe the ſame whole length into three parties, and take halfe one of them for another ſquare ſide of this peece of timber: then take eight inches one half inch, half quarter inch, halfe qnarter quarter inch, for the true ſquare of this length and breadth, as doth appear in the Figure. Afterward you ſhall lay to this ſquare ſome part leſſe than two foot three inches in length for one foot ſquare in timber meaſure, as doth appeare in the Figure of timber meaſure next after that following, with allowance of ſome part leſſe for the odde quantities above the eight inches of the ſquare aforeſaid.

A Table of the Square and Cube Root.

Root	Square	Cube
1	1	1
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	719
10	100	1000
11	121	1331
12	144	1728
13	169	2197
14	196	2744
15	225	3375
16	256	4096
17	289	4913
18	324	3832
19	361	6859
20	400	8000
21	441	9261
22	484	10648
23	529	12167
24	576	13824
25	678	15625

A Table

Root	Square	Cube
26	676	17576
27	729	19683
28	784	21972
29	841	24389
30	900	27000
31	961	29791
32	1024	32768
33	1089	35937
34	1156	39304
35	1225	42825
36	1296	48656
37	1369	50653
38	1444	54872
39	1521	55419
40	1600	64000
41	1681	68921
42	1764	74088
43	1849	79507
44	1936	85184
45	2025	91125
46	2116	97336
47	2229	103823
48	2304	110592
49	2401	117649
50	2500	125000

A Table of the Square and Cube.

Root	Square	Cube
51	2601	135651
52	2704	140608
53	2809	148877
54	2916	157464
55	3025	167375
56	3136	175616
57	3249	185193
58	3364	195112
59	3481	205379
60	3600	216000
61	3721	216981
62	3844	238328
63	3969	250047
64	4096	262244
65	4225	274625
66	4356	287496
67	4489	300753
68	4624	314432
69	4771	329199
70	4900	333000
71	5041	357911
72	5184	373348
73	5329	389017
74	5476	405224
75	5625	411875

A Table of the Squa[illegible] Cube.

Root	Square	Cube.
76	5776	438976
77	5929	456533
78	6084	474522
79	6241	493039
80	6400	512000
81	6561	531441
82	6724	550408
83	6889	571787
84	7056	592604
85	7225	614125
86	7396	636056
87	7569	648303
88	7744	681472
89	7921	705669
90	8100	729000
91	8281	753571
92	8464	778688
93	8649	804357
94	8836	830584
95	9025	857375
96	9216	184736
97	9409	915673
98	9604	941192
99	9801	970299
100	10000	1000000

The

The use of the Table of the Square and Cube Root.

IN this Table you have the Square and Cube of any number from 1 to 100. suppose the root to be any number given not exceeding 100. find out your Root or number in the first Column under Root, in a direct line in the next Column you have the square of your N. desired; in the third colum you have the Cubical number of your Root.

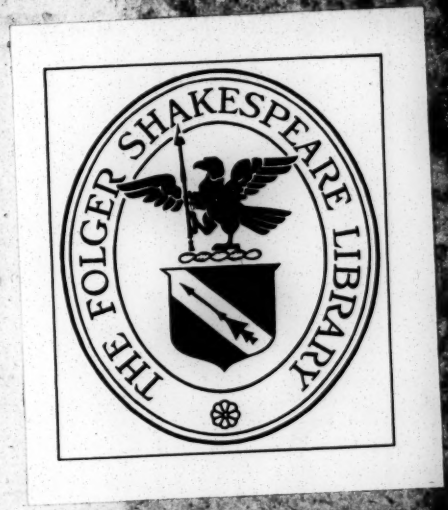
A Square is a regular Superficies of 4. equall sides; a body of men standing Regular, as many in Rank as File, is a Regular square body: Land, Glasse, Board, or Stone of equall sides, that is as broad as long, in a Regular Square.

A Cube is a solid body compriſed of six equall sides, and is accounted (by Geometricians) one of the five regular bodies. A stone or peece of Timber that is as thick as broad and as broad as long in form of a Die, is a Regular Cube body.

Many pleasant and profitable Queſtions is answered

anſwered by this Table of Square and Cube Number. A peece of Land which is forty Rods long, and 40. Rods broad, how many Rods doth it contain? find out your Root, Numbe, and the Square of it you will find to be 1600, your deſire. A body of men ſtanding 86. in Rank, and 86. in File, by the Table of Squares is 7396. 26. in Rank and 26. in File is 676. in a Cube body of one foot, or 12. inches everyway in form of a Dy, how many ſolid inches will it make? finde the Cube of 12. which is 1728. the Square of 12. is 144. Infinite are the Propoſitions anſwered by the Table of Square and Cube: but the ingenious may with eaſe ſpare me labor in giving many examples.

FIFIS

F154540

D1867.5